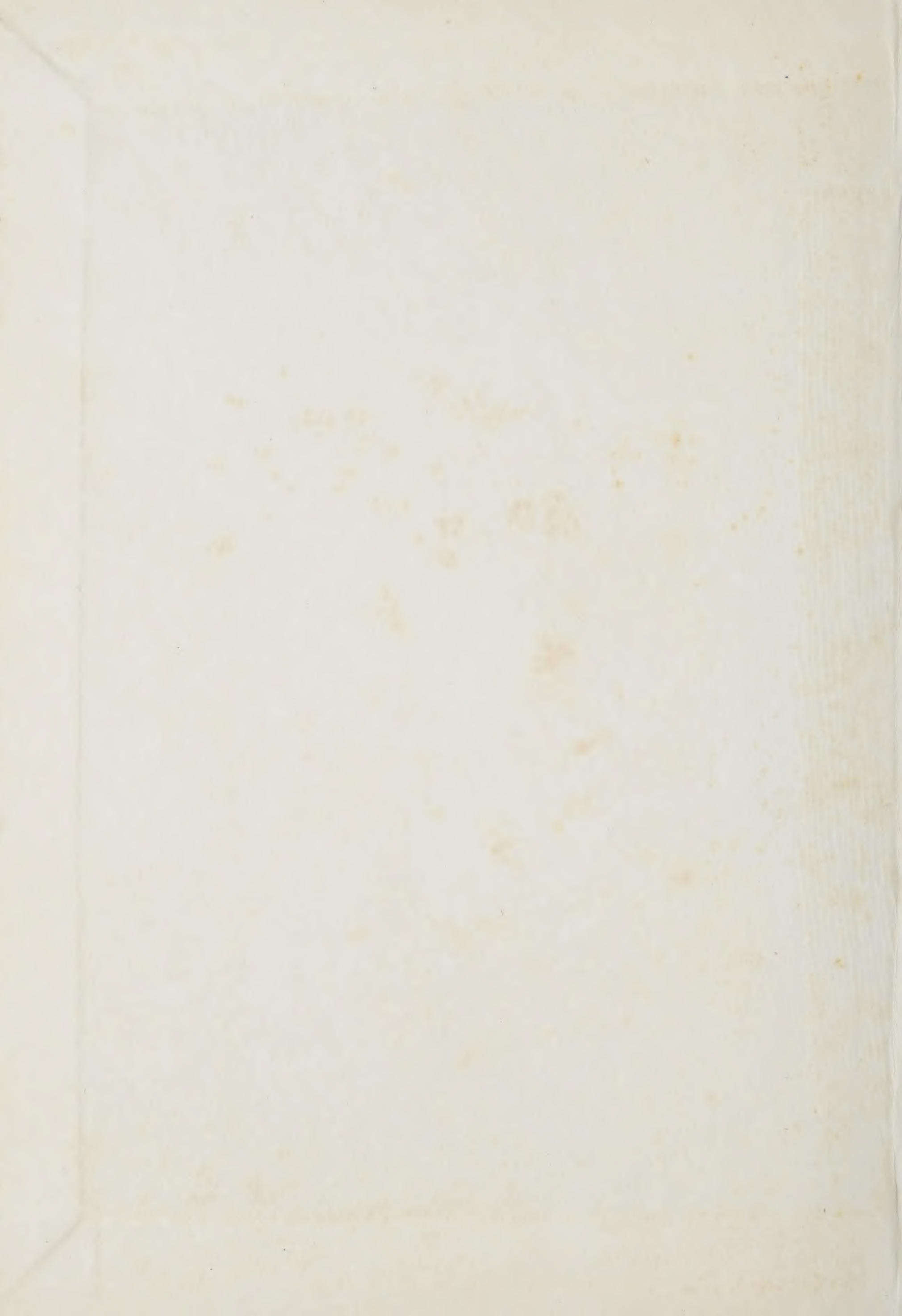


HONG KONG IN HISTORY

BY

GWENNETH STOKES

TO ACCOMPANY THE SERIES OF 24 LESSONS BROADCAST BY RADIO HONG KONG





To accompany the series of twenty-four lessons broadcast by Radio Hong Kong

Hong Kong in History

by

Gwenneth Stokes

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G. G. S.

FOR THE CHILDREN

This booklet has been prepared for the children listening to Radio Hong Kong's series of broadcast history lessons, *Hong Kong in History*.

You will find that there are four pages for every one of the twenty-four lessons. On the first of these pages there is a simple outline of the lesson. On the second and third pages there are time-lines, maps and pictures. On the fourth page you will find work to be done after the lesson. You will need a twenty-cent exercise book in which to work.

The outlines contain only a small part of the broadcast lessons. In your classroom your teacher tells you many things to make your lessons interesting, and I have tried to do the same in the radio talks. The outlines may seem to you very different; they are just the bare bones of information round which the broadcast lessons have been built. If the outlines are a little dull I hope you will enjoy the pictures, maps and time-lines that go with them, and that these will help you to understand the broadcast lessons.

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[illegible]

WORDS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

We have given you the present and the past tenses of the verbs in this list

advance, advanced move forward

aid help

ammunition bullets for guns, shells for cannon, etc.

anchorage place at which ships can drop anchor and stay

ancient very old

approach, approached come closer to

arched rounded

arrow pointed weapon shot from a bow

attack, attacked make war on, fight against

battle In war-time soldiers and sailors fight battles.

boast, boasted say proudly

brackets These signs are brackets: ( )

cannon There is a picture of a cannon on page 38.

cannon foundry place where cannon are made

capture, captured take by force

carpet floor covering made of wool, etc.

cemetery a place in which there is a number of graves

cholera a serious illness

civil war war between people belonging to the same country

compare, compared find likenesses and differences between things

compass magnetic needle which points to the north

conquer, conquered overcome

control rule

court ministers important officials of an emperor or king

criminal one who has broken the law

cultured pearl pearl formed by an oyster after a piece of shell or bone has been placed on the oyster's body, inside its shell

dawn early morning, before the sun rises
decide, decided make up one's mind
declare, declared state
decorate, decorated make beautiful
defeat, defeated overcome
descendant A man's children, grandchildren, etc. are his descendants.
determine, determined make up one's mind
diary day by day record of happenings
discover, discovered find, find out
dissatisfied not contented
drain, drained remove water from
drown, drowned A man who cannot swim will drown in deep water.
dynasty line of emperors or kings all of one family

elderly rather old in years
emigrant one who leaves his homeland to go and live in another country
emperor ruler of an empire
event happening
expedition journey or voyage

famine time when there is not enough food in the land for the people
fierce wild and frightening
flee, fled run away from
fort building with very strong walls
fragrant sweet smelling

garrison number of soldiers kept at a place to protect it
general leader of an army
giraffe large animal with very long neck
go-down store-house
gradually slowly, little by little
granite a hard stone
grave hole in which a body is buried
guard, guarded protect
gunpowder Gunpowder is made by mixing carbon, salt-petre and sulphur. It is used in fire-works.

hang, hanged kill by hanging

hardship great difficulty

hero very brave man

incense powdered wood that burns with a sweet smell

Independence, War of War fought by the Americans to win freedom from Britain.

industry trade or business

inhabitant one living in a place

invade, invaded enter by force

kerosene oil used for burning

labourer one who works with his hands

lantern lamp

Latin language spoken by the ancient Romans

level, levelled make flat

local belonging to a place

looking forward to hoping for, expecting

main chief

marble hard stone often used for making statues

military belonging to the army

mirror piece of metal or glass in which one can see one's face

missionary one who teaches others about his religion

monastery place in which monks live

monk a holy man

natural pearl pearl made by an oyster without the help of man

naval belonging to the navy

Negro black-skinned person from Africa

nomad person with no fixed home

occasionally not always, sometimes

palace great house in which an emperor or king lives

parents mother and father

patch small area
peace time when there is no war
peaceful quiet, untroubled
pearl milky-white bead formed by an oyster
period length of time
picnic meal eaten out-of-doors
pirate sea robber or thief
popular much liked
population the total number of people living in a place
porcelain thin, fine china
powerful very strong
president chief man in a republic
pre-war before the war
proclaim, proclaimed state publicly
protect, protected look after, guard
pyramid great Egyptian tomb with triangular sides

realize, realized know, be aware
rebel one who fights against his rulers
reclaimed land land built up by filling in the sea
refugee one who leaves his home to find safety
republic country whose rulers are chosen by the people
rescue, rescued save
retreat, retreated go back, withdraw
route way, road

scholar man of learning
search, searched look for carefully
section part
sedan-chair chair carried on poles
seek, sought look for
seize, seized take hold of by force
selfish thinking only of oneself
settle, settled go to live in
settle, settled a quarrel end the quarrel, come to an agreement

severe serious
shallow not deep
shave cut off hair
shells Shells are fired from heavy guns or cannon.
similar of the same kind
situated placed in
skilful clever
small-pox a serious illness
society group of people
spices Spices are added to give taste to food or to keep food fresh.
spread, spread lay out
steer, steered direct a ship on its course
strait a narrow piece of water separating two pieces of land
surrender, surrendered give up
swampy land very wet land, partly covered by water

tablet piece of stone or bronze with writing on it
take charge of, took charge of look after, take care of
telegraph cable wire along which long-distance messages are sent
theatre place in which plays are acted
throne seat of an emperor or king
title name of book, picture, etc.
tomb place in which a dead body is put
translate, translated turn from one language into another
trial A law-breaker is given a trial by a judge.
tribe group of families under the rule of a chief
tribesman man belonging to a tribe

uniform special dress. Our policemen wear a blue uniform in winter.
unite, united join together

valuable worth much money
volunteer one who offers to do something
voyage journey by sea

weapon arrow, sword, gun, etc.
wreck, wrecked break up



LESSON 1

STONE AGE PEOPLE: ABOUT 2,500 YEARS AGO

The earth we live on is millions of years old and has seen great changes. For example, long ago, thousands of years ago, Hong Kong and Lamma and Lantao, now islands, were joined to the mainland.

The people living on the earth have changed greatly. Long, long ago, *hundreds of thousands* of years ago, there lived on the earth creatures who looked rather like men and women. These creatures were the first humans. But they did not even speak. They did not even use fire. They did not make tools. However, they were able to learn.

About two thousand five hundred years ago Hong Kong and Lamma and Lantao were already islands. They were then covered with forests. On these islands, about two thousand five hundred years ago, there lived people who spoke to one another and who used fire and who made tools. The tools they used—their sharp knives and axes and arrow-heads and needles—were made of stone. They even made stone rings and necklaces. They were Stone Age people. These people also made pottery bowls, which they decorated with patterns of circles and fishnets. They were fishermen and made simple boats.

On Lamma Island and elsewhere in this Colony, stone tools and pieces of pottery jars they made have been dug up. That is how we know about these people.

Stone Age people lived hard lives. Yet how different their lives were from those of the *first* humans!

By about two thousand years ago the people living on these islands were coming to the end of their Stone Age, for they were beginning to use objects made of bronze; bronze is a metal made by mixing tin and copper. Bronze objects used by these people have been dug up.

When Stone Age people were making tools on Lamma Island, people in some parts of the world had already advanced far along the road to civilization. Cities had already been built in Mesopotamia and in Egypt and in the Indus Valley. The great pyramid tombs of the Egyptian kings were already old. And, two thousand five hundred years ago, farmers in North China were leading settled lives; small cities had already been built in North China. Some people in those Chinese cities could already read and write.

The first humans lived more than half a million years ago. The pyramids were built in Egypt 5,000 years ago. Here is a time-line which shows only the last 3,000 years of history. A time-line is really a map of time; it is most useful when it is drawn to scale so that you can compare the length of time between events.

1000 B.C. Three Thousand Years Ago: Writing in China

500 B.C. Late Stone Age Villages on Lamma and Other Islands



1 B.C.
A.D. 1 Two Thousand Years Ago: Birth of Christ

A.D. 500



A.D. 1000 One Thousand Years Ago: England Becomes A Strong Kingdom

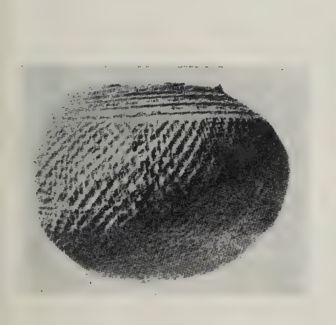
A.D. 1500



A.D. 2000 Hong Kong Today

By permission of Ricci Publications Hong Kong.

Tai Wan Bay, Lamma Island, where there was once a Stone Age Village.





By permission of Ricci Publications Hong Kong.

Stone Age Pottery Jars.

From Journal of Oriental Studies Vol. IV Oracle Bones in the Yen Chai Collection by T. I. Jao, 1960.

A bone with writing on it. It is over 3,000 years old.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. Make a copy of the time-line on page 2; use two pages of your work-book. Later you can add other events to this time-line. The year in which Jesus Christ was born separates the years B.C. from the years A.D. The letters *B.C.* stand for *Before Christ*. The letters *A.D.* stand for *Anno Domini*, two Latin words which mean *In the year of our Lord* (*Christ*). So A.D. really means *Since the birth of Christ.*

   The Great Wall of China was built about 200 years before the birth of Christ. Opposite 200 B.C. on your time-line make a drawing of the Great Wall.

2. In Hong Kong you are most likely to find Stone Age tools where there is a stream of fresh water near a beach. What does this tell you about the people who made the tools? Can you name any places where you would expect to find Stone Age tools?

3. In your work-book make a list of things which the Stone Age people of Lamma Island had but which the first humans did *not* have. Make drawings of some of these things.

4. Try to make yourself a stone knife or axe that is sharp enough to cut a piece of meat or wood. Try to make a clay cup or jar; decorate it with a pattern of fishnets or circles.

   Stone Age people often made their pots by first making a long strip or 'rope' of clay. They wound this strip of clay round and round, gradually building up the sides of the pot. Afterwards they rubbed the joins between the strips of clay with wet fingers. They baked their pots by putting them in the sun or near a fire.

5. Visit the Fung Ping Shan Museum in Bonham Road at the University of Hong Kong. Make drawings in your work-book of some of the Stone Age tools and pottery which you see there.

LESSON 2

IN HAN TIMES

Stone Age people like those who used to live on Lamma Island once occupied all South China. But the Stone Age people of South China were not Chinese. Until about two thousand years ago, true Chinese people were found only in North China, beyond the River Yangtze. In the time of the famous Han Emperors (207 B.C. — A.D. 220), South China came under the control of the civilized Chinese. In 111 B.C. a Chinese army sent by the Emperor Han Wu Ti conquered South China, which then became part of the Han Empire. Then Chinese officials were sent from the north to govern South China.

In time, as more of the civilized Chinese moved south, many of the local people were driven out of China. But some remained in South China. Some of those who remained married Chinese settlers.

Remember that this moving and mixing of people took place over several hundred years. The soldiers and officials who came to the south in Han times were only the first of many Chinese to go there.

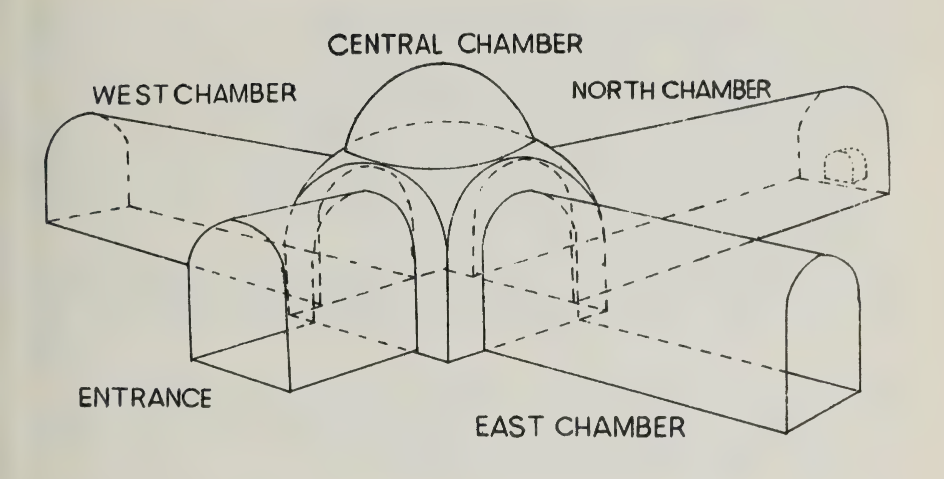
We can learn much from an ancient Chinese tomb discovered in 1955 at Li Cheng Uk, in the northern part of Kowloon. This tomb, perhaps that of a Chinese official, was probably built about A.D. 200. We learn that the Chinese were then skilful builders—the arched roof of the tomb must have been difficult to build. From objects found in the tomb we learn that the Chinese were then highly skilled workers in bronze. In the Museum which the Government of Hong Kong has built nearby we can see the objects found in the tomb. We can see pieces of bronze mirrors, a bronze rice bowl, pottery bowls and little clay models of farmhouses. These houses are very like those you see in the New Territories today.

In the Fung Ping Shan Museum in the University of Hong Kong, you can see seals used for signing letters, and metal coins, and weapons, all made in Han times.

In Han times South China was still a land of forests and swamps. Gradually the forests were cleared. Gradually *Chinese* ways spread in the south. Gradually South China became civilized.

But remember—all this took a long time. Several hundred years passed before South China became *really* Chinese.


HONG KONG IN HISTORY
Mirs Bay
Kam Tin
Tolo Harbour
Tun Mun
(Castle Peak)
Tsuen Wan
Li Cheng Uk
Kowloon
Tung Chung
Hong Kong Island
Lantao Island
Lamma I.
N
Stone Age Villages
Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles



Government Information Services.

Plan of the tomb at Li Cheng Uk and a collection of objects found in the tomb.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. The word *millenium* means *a period of one thousand years*. We are now living in the *second* millenium A.D. In which millenium was the tomb at Li Cheng Uk built? Make a drawing of the tomb on the time-line you made after Lesson 1. Write *Li Cheng Uk* beside your drawing.

2. In your work-book make a copy of the map on page 6. You will need this map for use with later lessons. The small drawings of stone tools and pottery jars show where there were settlements of Stone Age men. At Li Cheng Uk make a drawing of the Han tomb found there.

3. In your work-book make a list of things which a Chinese official of Han times would have had. Place a cross against those which the Stone Age people of South China did not have. Draw pictures of some of these things.

4. Make a model house like the ones found in the Li Cheng Uk tomb.

5. Visit the Li Cheng Uk tomb and Museum in Tonkin Street. Make drawings in your work-book of some of the things you see there.

LESSON 3

IN T'ANG TIMES

The rule of the powerful Han Emperors ended in A.D. 220 and was followed by nearly four hundred years of disorder. There were long civil wars; selfish Chinese princes and their armies fought continually against one another. Fierce tribesmen living beyond the Great Wall crossed into China and brought death and destruction to many parts.

Peace came at last. In A.D. 618 the T'ang Emperors began their rule. Under these Emperors, who ruled until A.D. 907, Chinese control over South China greatly increased. The people of South China still call themselves *T'ong yan.* T'ang T'ai Tsung, a brave soldier and a wise ruler, was the greatest of the T'ang Emperors.

Most of that part of South China which is now the Colony of Hong Kong was still occupied by non-Chinese people in T'ang times. However, quite a number of Chinese people lived at Castle Peak. At Castle Peak there were monks living together in a monastery. The monastery had been built before T'ang times, in the days when the teachings of the Buddha had first come from India to China.

The Buddha was born in northern India about 500 B.C. He said, 'When people stop wanting things they will be truly happy.' He founded the Buddhist religion.

In T'ang times Castle Peak was also a very busy harbour. All ships coming from foreign ports had to call there before going on to Canton, which was then a large trading city. Foreign ships brought spices from South East Asia, pepper and cloth from India and carpets and horses from Persia. The Chinese themselves traded in those places; *their* ships carried cargoes of Chinese silk. Many Chinese and Arab traders passed through Castle Peak. The T'ang Emperors kept a garrison of soldiers at Castle Peak to protect the entrance to the Pearl River.

Although Chinese ways spread through South China in T'ang times, it was many years before people living in the more distant villages heard about the Chinese and learnt their ways.

A.D. 1

1st Century A.D.

100

2nd Century A.D.

200

3rd Century A.D.

300

4th Century A.D.

400

5th Century A.D.

500

6th Century A.D.

600

7th Century A.D.

700

8th Century A.D.

800

9th Century A.D.

900

10th Century A.D.

1000

11th Century A.D.

1100

12th Century A.D.

1200

13th Century A.D.

1300

14th Century A.D.

1400

15th Century A.D.

1500

16th Century A.D.

1600

17th Century A.D.

1700

18th Century A.D.

1800

19th Century A.D.

1900

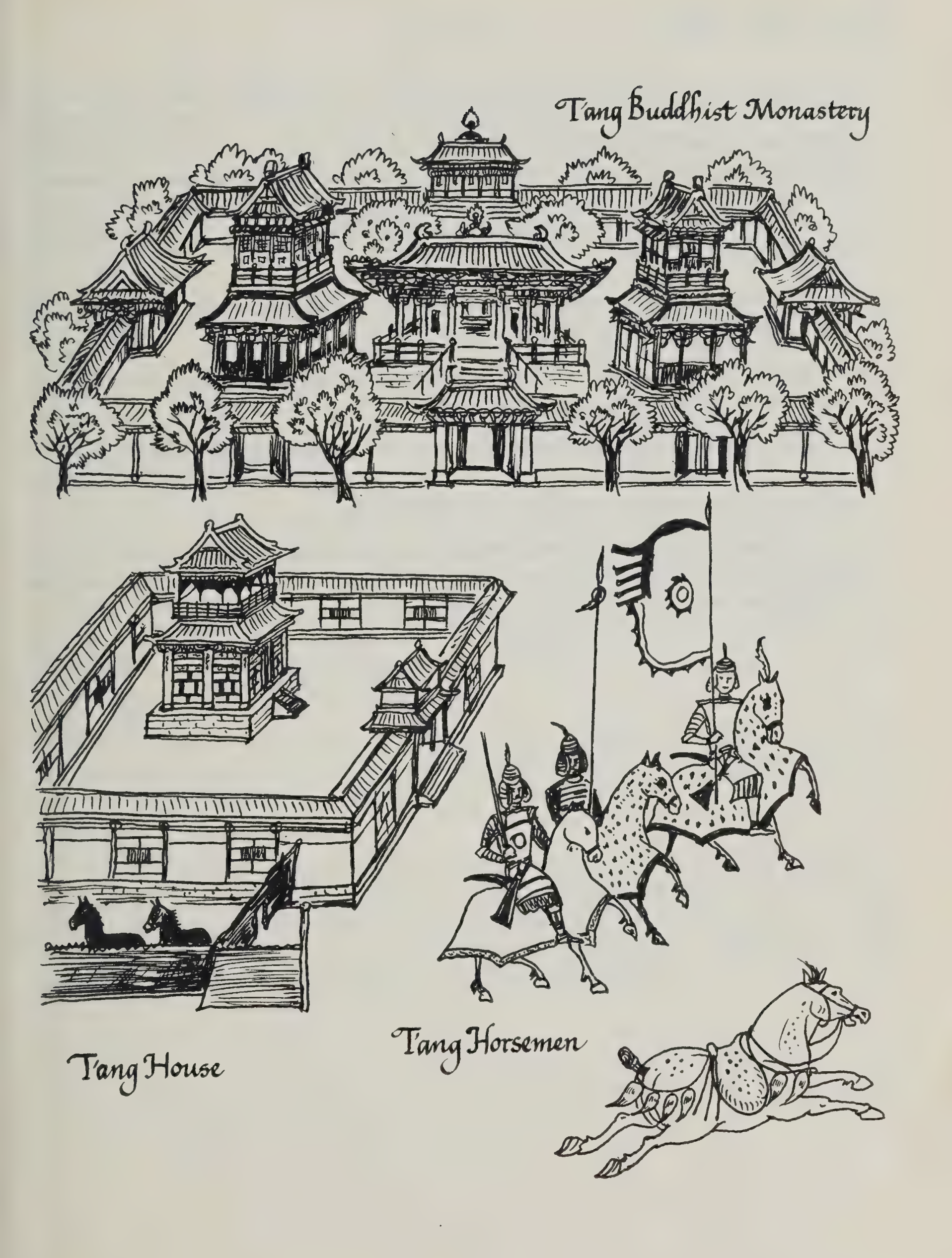
20th Century A.D.

A.D. 2000

a T'ang Lady

a T'ang Nobleman

a Monk


T'ang Buddhist Monastery
T'ang House
T'ang Horsemen

AFTER THE LESSON

1. A *century* is a period of *one hundred years*. If you look at the diagram on page 10, you will see how the centuries are numbered. You will understand, too, why we say 1965 is in the *20th* century. In what century did T'ang T'ai Tsung live? In the time-line you made after the first lesson make a drawing to remind you of the Buddhist monks at Castle Peak. Write *Buddhist monks at Castle Peak* beside your drawing. Make the drawing opposite the 7th century A.D.

2. On the map you made after Lesson 2 add a drawing to show that Arab and other trading ships used to visit Castle Peak.

3. Imagine that you lived at Castle Peak in the eighth century A.D. In your work-book describe or make pictures of what you would have seen.

4. Why do Cantonese people call themselves *T'ong yan?* Find out all you can about the Emperors T'ang T'ai Tsung and T'ang Ming Huang. Write three or four sentences about each in your work-book.

5. Try to visit the Buddhist monastery at Castle Peak. What other Buddhist monasteries are there in Hong Kong? Find pictures or make drawings of a Buddhist monastery for your work-book.

LESSON 4

ABOUT A THOUSAND YEARS AGO

A thousand years ago, Tolo Harbour, which today is a centre of Hong Kong's new cultured pearl industry, was an important *natural* pearl fishery.

After the death of the last T'ang Emperor (A.D. 907), troubled days came again to China. In the north, five powerful princes made war against one another, while fierce tribesmen from beyond the Great Wall again invaded the country.

South China was far away from these troubles, so people from the north went to live there. Some of these settlers married non-Chinese people. In this way Chinese influence in the south increased.

While battles were being fought in the north, a powerful family named Liu took control of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The Liu Kings ruled in the south for about sixty years, from A.D. 907 to 971.

These Liu Kings were cruel and greedy. They wanted riches of all kinds. Above all they wanted pearls. Their soldiers seized peaceful fishermen and forced them to become pearl divers. Hundreds of these pearl divers probably lived at Tolo Harbour; some did not see their families for many years. Many divers lost their lives. Soldiers guarded the road leading from Tolo Harbour to Castle Peak, where the pearls were shipped to Canton. A fort was built at Castle Peak to protect the King's pearls from pirates.

Meanwhile, a brave general named Chao K'uang Yin won many battles against the tribesmen from beyond the Great Wall. In A.D. 960 this general became the first Sung Emperor, Sung T'ai Tsu. His capital city was at Kaifeng in Honan province.

Sung T'ai Tsu sent an army to South China. In A.D. 971 the Sung army from the north marched into Canton. King Liu Chang's palaces, with their pearl covered columns and their gold roofs, were set on fire. Once again an Emperor of China ruled over South China. The Emperor T'ai Tsu was sorry for the pearl divers of Tolo Harbour and sent them back to their homes.



An Empress wearing a pearl crown.

A splendid palace



Men diving for pearls in Tolo harbour

AFTER THE LESSON

1. In which century did Sung T'ai Tsu's soldiers march into Canton? How many centuries *before* that did T'ang T'ai Tsung become Emperor of China? About how many centuries *after* the Li Cheng Uk tomb was built did T'ai Tsu become Emperor? Draw pearl divers opposite the tenth century on your time-line. Write *King Liu Chang loved pearls* beside your drawing.

2. On your map of Hong Kong draw oyster shells at Tolo Harbour. Draw a dotted line between Tolo Harbour and Castle Peak to show the road along which the pearls used to be taken. Your road must not cross over the mountains. It should follow the valley to the north, where the modern motor road runs.

3. Tell the story of Liu Chang or Sung T'ai Tsu by drawing a number of pictures. Write one sentence under every picture.

LESSON 5

IN SUNG TIMES

Not long after Sung T'ai Tsu became Emperor of China (A.D. 960), an official named Tang Fu Hip was sent as a judge to Kwangtung. On his way to Canton he called at Castle Peak. He liked the place so much that he decided to return.

Some years later, about A.D. 1000, Tang Fu Hip brought his family to settle in the Kam Tin Valley. He built a house, cleared forest land and planted rice fields. He founded the village we call Paak Wai. Kat Hing Wai, the village with high walls and iron gates, was built much later by his descendants. Tang Fu Hip also founded a college—Lik Ying College. There young men who wanted to become Government officials prepared for their examinations.

About a hundred and twenty years after Tang Fu Hip settled in Kam Tin, China was again attacked by tribes from beyond the Great Wall. Year after year the cruel Nu-chens, from along the River Amur, rode into China. In A.D. 1126 the Nu-chens captured Kaifeng, the Sung capital. They took the Emperor as a prisoner to their own country.

But some of the Sung family escaped from the Nu-chens and set up a new capital at Hangchow. Then the Nu-chens ruled North China, while the Sung ruled in the south. During those troubled times, many families left North China and came to Kwangtung in search of peace and safety. Some Chinese families made their way to the New Territories.

Tang Yuan Liang, a great-grandson of Tang Fu Hip, took some part in these events. When Kaifeng was attacked, he led a number of soldiers to the aid of the Sung Emperor. He rescued a Sung princess and took her back to Kam Tin. The princess married Tang Wai Kap, his son. Tang Wai Kap's four sons founded new villages at Ping Shan and elsewhere in the New Territories.

In the thirteenth century, about a hundred years after the Sung Emperors set up their capital in Hangchow, China was invaded by the Mongols. The Mongols drove the Nu-chens out of North China. In 1267 the Mongol ruler, Kublai Khan, made Peking his capital. Once again families from the north came to live in the New Territories and elsewhere in South China.

Government Information Services.

The ancestral hall of the Tang family at Paak Wai where Tang Fu Hip first settled.

Government Information Services.

Methods of farming have changed little during the centuries.

Government Information Services.

The tomb of Tang Wai Kap who married the Sung princess.

Government Information Services.

The wall and tower of Kat Hing Wai. These were built by the Tang family long after the original village was built at Paak Wai.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. About how many centuries ago did Tang Fu Hip settle in the Kam Tin Valley? How many centuries ago did Sung T'ai Tsu become Emperor? How many centuries ago did T'ang T'ai Tsung become Emperor? Draw a picture on your time-line to remind you of Tang Fu Hip. Write *Tang Fu Hip* beside your drawing.

2. On your map of Hong Kong draw a walled village at Kam Tin. Show Tang Wai Kap's tomb near Kam Tin. Draw another tomb near Tsuen Wan; Tang Fu Hip's father is buried there.

3. Visit a New Territories village and watch farmers at work. What can you see that belongs to olden times? What can you see that is new? Make lists of these old and new things in your work-book.

4. Find out all you can about the beginning of printing in China or about the making of porcelain in Sung times.

5. Places you can visit:
   - (i) Villages at Kam Tin: Kat Hing Wai is south of the main road; Paak Wai is 300 yards north of the main road. There is an interesting stone bridge built in Ch'ing times at Paak Wai. Try to find out the story of the bridge.
   - (ii) The tomb of Tang Fu Hip's father. This is opposite the Tsuen Wan Fire Station.
   - (iii) The tomb of Tang Wai Kap near Au Tau. The tomb is on the left of the road leading from Un Long to Fanling; it is about 300 yards beyond the point where a road leads off to Kam Tin.

   Take photographs or make drawings or write a description of these places to put in your work-book.

LESSON 6

THE LAST DAYS OF THE SUNG

Soon after the Mongol leader Kublai Khan made Peking his capital, he sent an army to attack Hangchow, where a Southern Sung Emperor still ruled. In 1276 the Sung Emperor was taken prisoner by Mongol soldiers.

Two young brothers of this Emperor, Ti Cheng and Ti Ping, escaped from Hangchow. They fled to the south. Many soldiers and several court ministers escaped with them. The chief minister declared that Ti Cheng was the new Emperor of China.

At last Ti Cheng and Ti Ping and their soldiers and ministers reached Mirs Bay, just east of Hong Kong. From there they moved to Lantao and a little later to Ma Tau Chung in Kowloon. At Ma Tau Chung a palace was built for the young Emperor Ti Cheng. On a nearby hill the Emperor and his brother used to shelter in the shade of a great rock.

But the restful time at Ma Tau Chung did not last for long. The armies of Kublai Khan had followed the young Emperor to the south. After a Mongol army had defeated the Sung soldiers in a battle at Tsuen Wan, the Emperor, with his remaining officials and soldiers, fled once more to Tung Chung on Lantao Island.

In the year 1278 Ti Cheng died. Ti Ping, who was then eight years old, was made Emperor. Early in 1279 the war-junks of Kublai Khan approached the Sung fleet. The Sung fleet was destroyed and the last Sung Emperor drowned.

Some of the Sung Emperor's followers escaped from Kublai Khan's men and settled in the New Territories. Their descendants still live in the Colony of Hong Kong.

* * * * *

It was in the days of Kublai Khan that a Venetian named Marco Polo travelled from Europe across Asia to Peking. Many people in Europe later read a book which Marco Polo wrote about the wonderful things he had seen in China.



The Sung Wong Toi on the hill where the boy Emperor and his brother rested. During the war the stone was removed when the Japanese levelled the hill.



By permission of Mr. Lo Hsiang Lin, University of Hong Kong.

The boy Emperor Ti Ping.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. Write down the names of three famous or interesting people who lived in the 13th century A.D. How many years have gone by since the battle against the Mongols at Tsuen Wan? Draw a picture for this lesson on your time-line. Give your picture a name.

2. On your map of Hong Kong show the Sung Wong Toi in Kowloon. At Tsuen Wan draw crossed swords; crossed swords on a map mean that a battle was fought at that place. After the crossed swords add the date 1277. At Tung Chung draw either a small palace or the Yeung Hau Wong temple which you see there today.

3. Make a copy of the map of China on page 22 of this book. You will need this map to use with later lessons. On the map write in brackets after Ch'ang An *T'ang Capital.* Write in brackets after Kaifeng *Northern Sung Capital.* After Hangchow write *Southern Sung Capital* and after Peking write *Mongol Capital.*

4. Find out all you can about Marco Polo who visited China in the days of Kublai Khan. Why was Marco Polo important?

5. Visit the Sung Wong Toi at Ma Tau Chung and the Yeung Hau Wong temple which is north of Prince Edward Road, near Kowloon City. Lord Yeung was a faithful minister of the boy Emperors. There are also Yeung Hau Wong temples at Tai O and Tung Chung on Lantao and elsewhere.

   Try to make a model of the Sung Wong Toi as it used to be and a model of it as it is now. You may like to take photographs or make drawings to stick in your work-book. Write titles under your photographs or drawings.

LESSON 7

EARLY MING TIMES

The foreign Mongols ruled China for less than a hundred years. In A.D. 1368 Chinese rebels drove the Mongols out of China. The leader of the rebels then became the first Ming Emperor. In 1403 a Ming prince, Yung Lo, seized the throne from his young nephew and made himself Emperor. The young man whom he had driven from the throne disappeared. Yung Lo thought that he had perhaps escaped to South-East Asia.

The Emperor Yung Lo ordered his people to build great fleets of junks. He sent his fleets of junks along the coast of China, past Hong Kong, and across the seas to Thailand and the Malayan Peninsula, to Indonesia, to Ceylon and India and even to the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the *east* coast of Africa.

Cheng Ho, sometimes called San Pao, was the leader of these great expeditions. His ships were steered by rudders and his officers had compasses. But they had no maps of the distant lands to which they sailed.

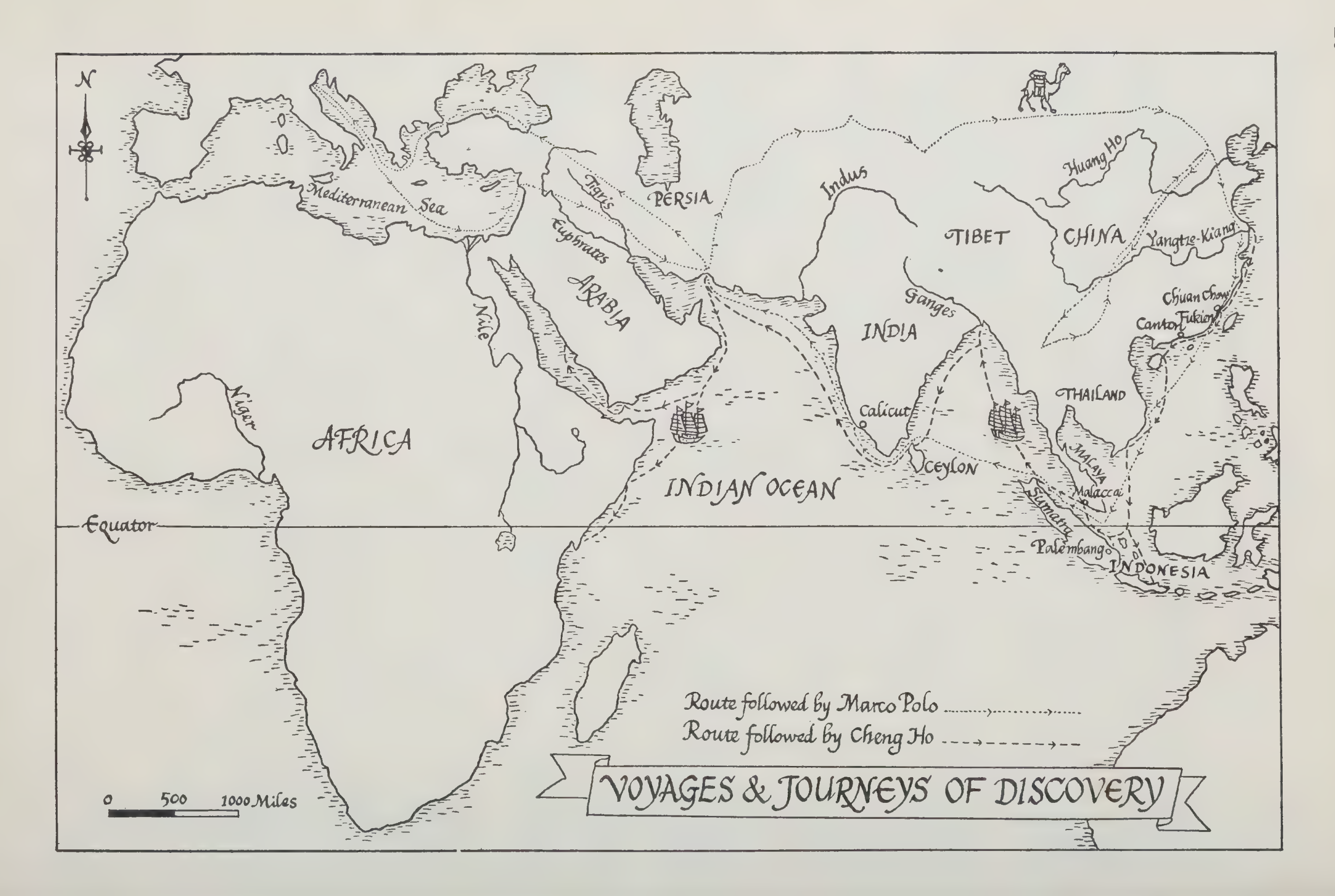
Cheng Ho took with him valuable presents for the rulers of all the strange places he visited—but the rulers had to promise to obey the Emperor of China. Yung Lo boasted that he ruled the whole world—rulers who did not obey his orders were quickly punished.

Yung Lo also ordered Cheng Ho to search for the young Emperor who had disappeared when he seized the throne.

At the time of these great expeditions Yung Lo was building a new palace in Peking. He also laid out splendid parks and gardens. Cheng Ho brought back giraffes and other strange and interesting animals for the Emperor's parks.

When Cheng Ho died, the great voyages from China came to an end. However, Chinese people began to go and live in the South-East Asian lands which Cheng Ho's fleets had visited.

When Cheng Ho died, ships from Portugal, on the other side of the world, were already sailing down the *west* coast of Africa. The Portuguese wanted to find a sea-road to the East. At last, in A.D. 1498, about sixty years after Cheng Ho's last voyage, Vasco da Gama sailed round the Cape of Good Hope and reached Calicut, a city on the west coast of India. Within a few years, Portuguese ships were sailing close to Hong Kong itself.



N
Mediterranean Sea
Tigris
Euphrates
PERSIA
ARABIA
Nile
Niger
AFRICA
Equator
Indus
TIBET
CHINA
Huang Ho
Yangtze-Kiang
Chuan Chow
Fukien
Canton
Ganges
INDIA
Calicut
Ceylon
THAILAND
MALAYA
Malacca
Sumatra
Palembang
INDONESIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Route followed by Marco Polo
Route followed by Cheng Ho
VOYAGES & JOURNEYS OF DISCOVERY
0 500 1000 Miles

Cheng Ho's fleet of junks



AFTER THE LESSON

1. In which century did the first Ming Emperor live? In which century did Cheng Ho sail with his fleets to East Africa? How many centuries separated T'ang T'ai Tsung from T'ai Tsu, the first Sung Emperor? How many centuries were there between the first Sung Emperor and the first Ming Emperor? How many centuries are there between you and the first Ming Emperor? Draw one of Cheng Ho's junks opposite the fifteenth century on your time-line. Write *Cheng Ho* beside it.

2. Until Yung Lo's time, the Ming capital was Nanking. On your map of China write in brackets after Nanking *First Ming Capital.* After Peking write *Second Ming Capital.*

3. Make a copy of the map on page 26. Draw a stone column in Fukien: Cheng Ho's sailors built a column there and carved a description of their voyages on the stone. Draw a fleet of junks in the Indian Ocean. In Africa draw a giraffe; write beside it: *A giraffe was sent all the way to China for the Emperor Yung Lo's garden.*

4. Imagine that you were one of Cheng Ho's sailors. In your work-book write a story called *I sailed from China to the east coast of Africa.*

5. Find pictures of Peking and of the great stone animals that guard the road to the Ming tombs outside the city. Stick the pictures in your work-book.

LESSON 8

IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Vasco da Gama, in his small ship, reached Calicut on the west coast of India in A.D. 1498. There he heard of people whom the Indians called the Ch'ins or Chinese. He did not realize that these were the people about whom Marco Polo had written. Marco Polo had given them a different name.

The King of Portugal ordered his sailors to find out all they could about the Ch'ins. In 1511 the Portuguese captured the rich port of Malacca, on the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula. There they met friendly Chinese sailors who had come in their big junks to trade. In 1513 Jorge Alvares sailed in a Chinese junk from Malacca to the land of the Ch'ins. Alvares' landing-place was near the mouth of the Pearl River. At Tun Mun—near the place we call Castle Peak—Alvares built a stone column to show that the Portuguese had visited that place.

After the visit of Jorge Alvares, Portuguese ships began coming to China to trade. These ships brought spices and cotton cloth to exchange for Chinese silk. When a Portuguese captain built a fort at Tun Mun, the Emperor of China was angry. He ordered his people to drive the Portuguese from the coast of China. In 1521 the Chinese defeated the Portuguese in a sea-battle near Tun Mun. Jorge Alvares probably died in that battle.

Not long after the battle near Tun Mun, Portuguese ships went back to the coast of China. In 1557 the Chinese allowed the Portuguese to settle near the mouth of the Pearl River, at a place where there was a fishing village with a safe harbour. There the Portuguese built the city of Macao.

The Portuguese lost many men on their long and dangerous voyages to the East. But they gained great riches from trade. And, wherever they went, they told people about the Christian religion.

A.D. 1500

Vasco da Gama reached India (1498)

The Portuguese captured Malacca (1511)

1600

Virginia, the first British colony in North America (1607)

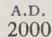
1700

Captain Cook discovered the east coast of Australia (1770)

1800

1900

Hilary and Tensing climbed Mount Everest (1953)



A.D. 2000

The statue of Jorge Alvares in Macao.

Portuguese Ships



Francis Xavier



AFTER THE LESSON

1. Make a copy of the time-line on page 30; use two pages of your work-book. Add to it the date when Alvares reached China; draw a picture beside this date and write *Jorge Alvares reached China.* Find out in which century Columbus discovered America. A Portuguese sailor named Magellan was the first man ever to sail right round the world. Find out when he did this and show the date on your time-line.

2. On your map of China add Macao with the date *1557* in brackets after it. Add San Chuan Island, a little south of Macao. In the next lesson you will read about St. Francis Xavier who died there in 1552.

3. Vasco da Gama sailed from Portugal round the Cape of Good Hope to a place near Mombasa (on the east coast of Africa) and then across the Indian Ocean to Calicut. On the map you made after the last lesson name these places and mark Vasco da Gama's route. Show also the route of Jorge Alvares from Malacca to Tun Mun, near the mouth of the Pearl River. Name each route clearly and add the date in brackets. Draw a Portuguese ship in the Indian Ocean and a stone column at Tun Mun.

4. Imagine you were a Chinese official at Canton about 1560. Write a letter to the Emperor telling him about the visits of the Portuguese to the coast of China.

5. Either draw a picture of the battle between the Chinese and Portuguese near Tun Mun or make a model of an old Portuguese ship.

LESSON 9

MACAO IN ITS EARLY DAYS

In A.D. 1542 some Portuguese seamen were ship-wrecked on the coast of Japan. Then the Portuguese began trading with Japan. The Japanese bought from them woollen cloth and clocks made in Europe, but most especially they wanted Chinese silk. The Portuguese bought the silk at various places along the coast of China, until in 1557 they settled at Macao. They called Japan the Silver Islands because they gained so much silver there.

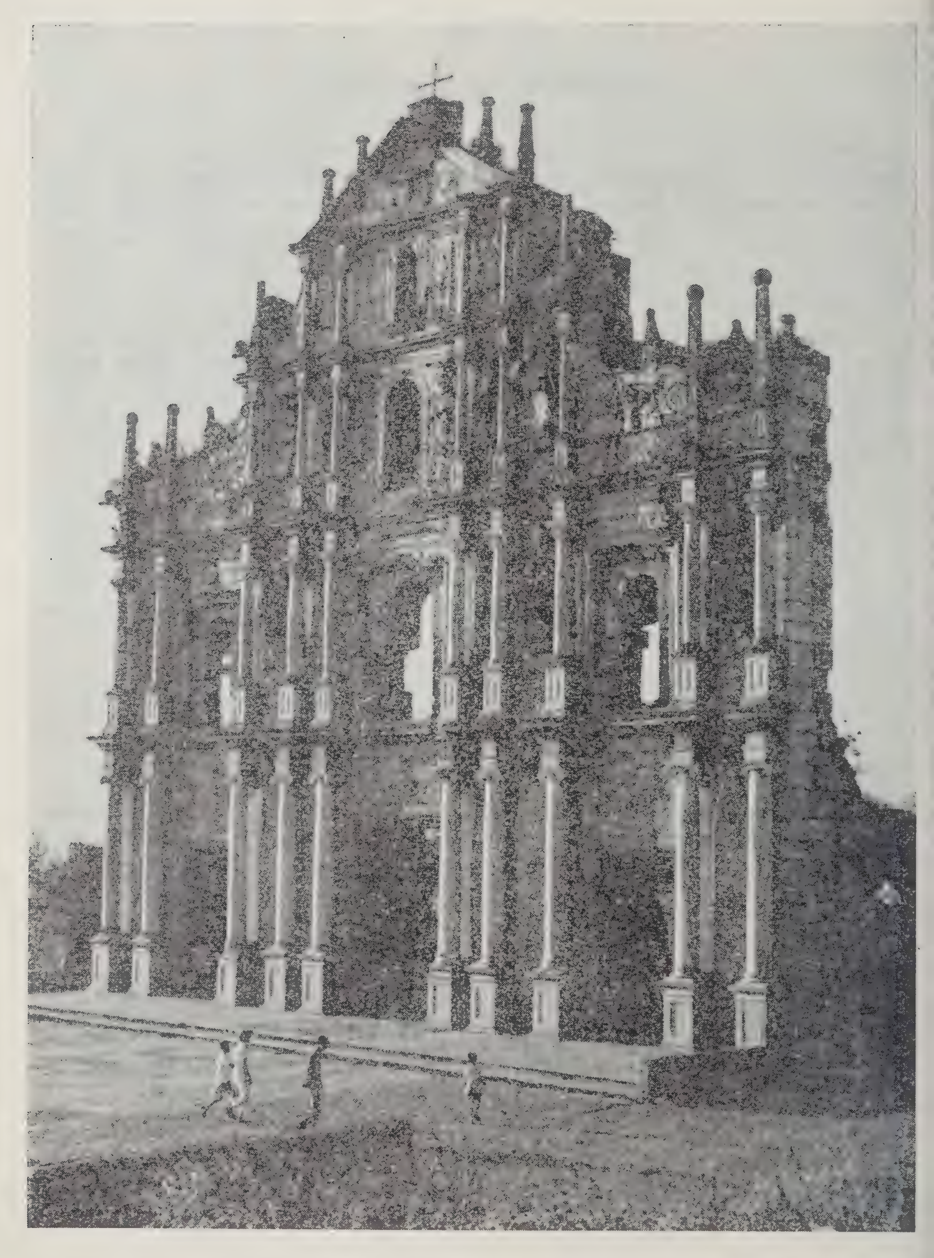
For a time trade brought great riches and splendour to Macao. In the seventeenth century several hundred Portuguese lived there. They had many Negro slaves. There were also many thousands of Chinese living in Macao; a few were Christians. Because Macao was so rich, the Dutch tried to seize it. In 1622 they came in thirteen ships to attack Macao, but they were defeated.

The Portuguese wanted to trade in Asia. They also wanted to teach people about Christianity. In 1552 a famous Christian missionary, Francis Xavier, died on the island of San Chuan, south-west of Hong Kong. Xavier was a Jesuit priest, a member of the Society of Jesus. Many Jesuit priests trained at Macao before going to China and Japan. At Macao they studied the Chinese and Japanese languages. In the sixteenth century many Japanese became Christians.

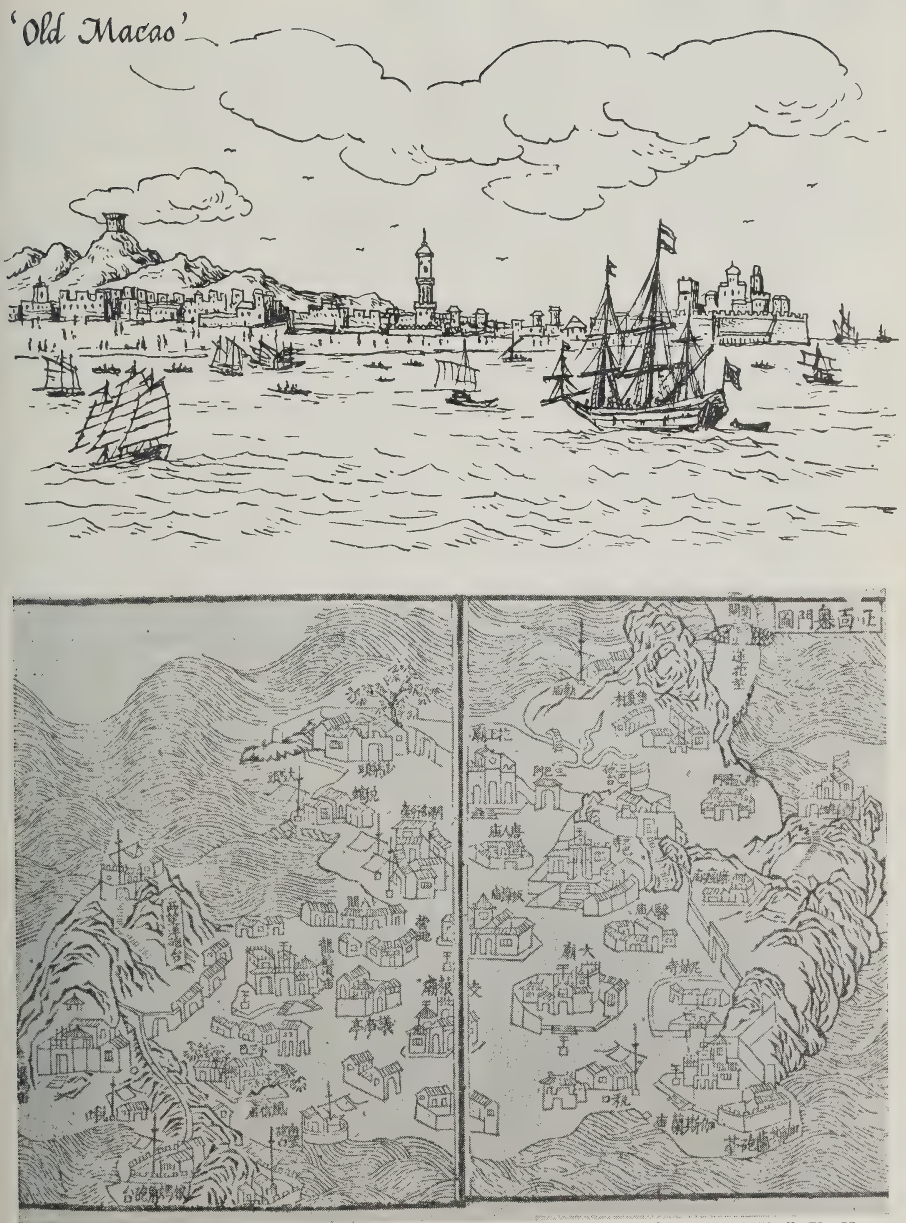
The Portuguese built churches in Macao. They built a House of Mercy for the poor and sick and fatherless. The most famous church in Macao, St. Paul's, was built by Japanese Christians who had fled from Japan. They had fled because, after about A.D. 1600, the rulers of Japan punished people who were Christians.

In 1637 the first English ships to reach China arrived at Macao. An Englishman called Peter Mundy, who was in one of those ships, wrote a book in which he described Macao. He said it was a rich and splendid place. He watched Christian Chinese children act a play about the life of Francis Xavier in St. Paul's Church.

Soon after Peter Mundy's visit to Macao, the Japanese shut themselves off from the rest of the world. Only Dutch merchants were allowed to trade in Japan. Portuguese merchants could no longer take silk from Macao to Japan. Fewer and fewer ships used the port of Macao. The harbour, too, became shallower. But some merchants continued to live in Macao. Priests continued to train there for missionary work. Later on, English merchants went to live there.



The ruined front of St. Paul's Church in Macao. The church was built early in the 17th century and destroyed by a fire more than a hundred years ago.



By permission of Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

An old drawing of Macao.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. How many centuries have passed since the Portuguese were allowed to settle at Macao? How many centuries have passed since Tang Fu Hip settled in Kam Tin? How many centuries have passed since Arab traders visited Tun Mun in T'ang times? On the time-line you made after the last lesson write *1638, Japan closed to the Portuguese.*

2. On your map showing voyages of discovery draw a long arrow pointing from Macao *towards* Japan. Over the arrow write *Silk.* Draw another arrow pointing *from* Japan towards Macao; over this write *Silver.* Use the scale to find the distance by sea between Macao and Malacca and between Macao and Japan.

3. Look at the drawing of Macao at the bottom of page 35. How many churches and forts can you find in the picture? Can you find St. Paul's Church? There is a picture of the ruins of St. Paul's Church on page 34.

4. Find pictures of Macao in past times and of old buildings and statues in Macao today. Stick these in your work-book.

5. The name *Macao* comes from the Ama Temple, which is the oldest building in Macao. Later perhaps you may be able to visit Macao and see this and other old buildings there. You may visit Monte Fort from which the Dutch were driven back in 1622. If you climb the steps in front of the ruins of St. Paul's Church, remember Peter Mundy who watched Chinese children acting the story of Francis Xavier there.

LESSON 10

THE LAST DAYS OF THE MING

Gunpowder was first made in China. Though the Chinese made rockets that shot off arrows, they did not make cannon or guns.

Europeans learnt about gunpowder from the Arabs, who used to trade with the Chinese. In the fourteenth century Europeans began making cannon. When the Portuguese came to China in the sixteenth century, they brought cannon and guns with them.

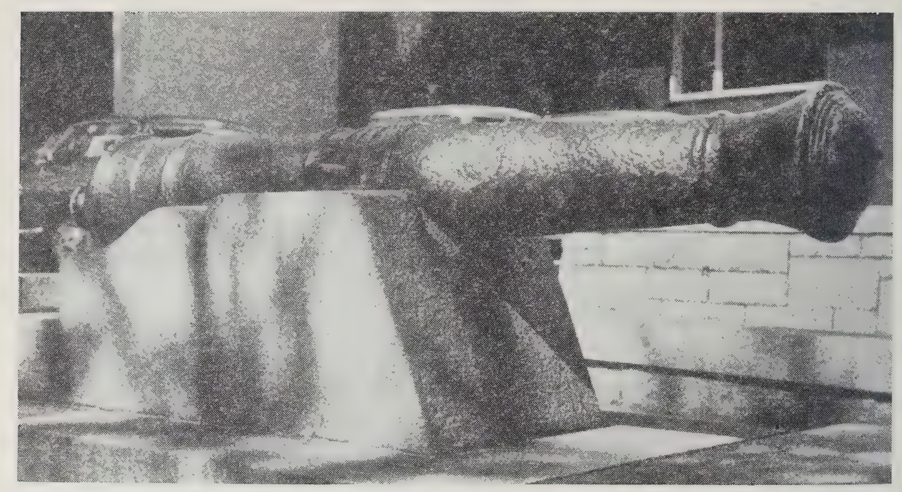
Early in the seventeenth century the Portuguese set up a cannon foundry at Macao. By that time Jesuit priests were allowed to live in Peking. Some of the Jesuit fathers in Peking made cannon for the Ming Emperor. Soon the Chinese learnt how to make cannon themselves.

The lands that lie beyond the Great Wall of China were the home of many nomad tribes. These tribes often brought trouble to China. The Nu-chens and the Mongols were nomads. Early in the seventeenth century the Manchus, who lived north-east of the Great Wall, were attacking China. The Manchus were nomads, but they were united and made strong by their leader, Nurhachu.

For a time, with the help of cannon, the Ming Emperor was able to hold back the Manchus. In 1629 a Manchu army that had reached Peking was driven back by cannon fire. But within a few years the Manchus learnt how to make and use cannon. At that time millions of Chinese were discontented with the rule of the Ming Emperor. Many discontented Chinese joined the Manchus. When a Manchu army again approached Peking, the last of the Ming Emperors hanged himself.

In 1644 a Manchu boy, Shun Chih, became Emperor of China. He was the first of the Ta Ch'ing Emperors. This line of Emperors ruled China until 1911–12.

Outside the Central Government Offices in Hong Kong you can see an old cannon; it was found in Kowloon Bay a few years ago. This cannon was made by Chinese workmen by order of the Governor General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi in 1649—five years after the Manchu, Shun Chih, became Emperor of China. For some years the people of South China fought against their new rulers, the foreign Manchus. The cannon outside the Central Government Offices was perhaps used in a battle against soldiers sent by the Manchus to conquer South China.



Government Information Services.

The old Ming cannon.

Manchu Warrior

Manchu Nobleman & follower



The Manchus attack a city

AFTER THE LESSON

1. How many years have passed since Shun Chih, the first of the Ta Ch'ing Emperors, began his rule? On your time-line for the years A.D. 1500 to 2000 write *1644, Manchus in Peking: end of Ming and beginning of Ch'ing rule.*

2. On your map of China write *Ta Ch'ing* across Manchuria. After Peking add *Ch'ing Capital.*

3. Imagine you were a Jesuit priest in Peking about A.D. 1650. Write a letter to a priest in Rome; describe what had happened in Peking during the last twenty-five years. If you wish, draw a number of pictures to tell the story of the end of the Ming Dynasty.

4. Find pictures of early guns and cannon. Copy these pictures into your work-book. Put dates beside them. You may like to make a model of an old cannon.

5. Go to see the old Ming cannon outside the Central Government Offices. Make a copy of the writing on the cannon in your work-book.

LESSON 11

EARLY CH'ING TIMES

On old Jesuit maps of China the island of Hong Kong is marked Tai Kee Shan. Later on, English sailors called this island Heung Kong or Hong Kong. They gave it this name because that was the Chinese name for a *small harbour* and *village* on the south of the island. English ships used often to get supplies of clean, fresh water at that harbour. Today the Chinese call this harbour Heung Kong Tsai; its English name is Aberdeen Harbour. The village of Heung Kong, built at a safe distance from the sea, is now usually called Siu Heung Kong. It is part of a larger place called Wong Chuk Hang.

How did the harbour and village of Heung Kong get their name? 'Kong' means 'harbour' or 'port'. 'Heung' can mean 'sweet-smelling': so 'Heung Kong' may mean 'sweet-smelling' or 'fragrant harbour'—'the harbour where ships can get clean, fresh water'. But 'heung' can also mean 'incense'; so 'Heung Kong' may mean 'Incense Harbour'. After hearing the story of Heung Kong you may be able to say which is right: 'sweet-smelling harbour' or 'incense harbour'.

About three hundred years ago Aberdeen Harbour or Heung Kong was a busy port. There small boats unloaded incense wood from Lantao and the mainland beyond Kowloon. At Heung Kong village sweet-smelling incense sticks were made from this wood. Big junks took these incense sticks from Heung Kong to Canton. Many people earned a living from this incense trade.

The Manchus who conquered China in 1644 soon learnt Chinese ways. But many Chinese, especially those living in the south of China and along the coast, hated their Manchu conquerors. Chief among those who hated the Manchus was Koxinga, who once sailed up the Yangtze-kiang and attacked Nanking. To the Manchus, Koxinga and others like him were pirates; but to many Chinese they were heroes.

In 1662 soldiers of the new Manchu or Ta Ch'ing rulers of China came to the New Territories. They made the villagers shave the front of their heads and tie their hair in long queues in the Manchu way. They made all the men and women and children living along the coast leave their villages and go inland. The Manchus hoped in this way to stop the coastal people helping their enemies, the 'pirates'.

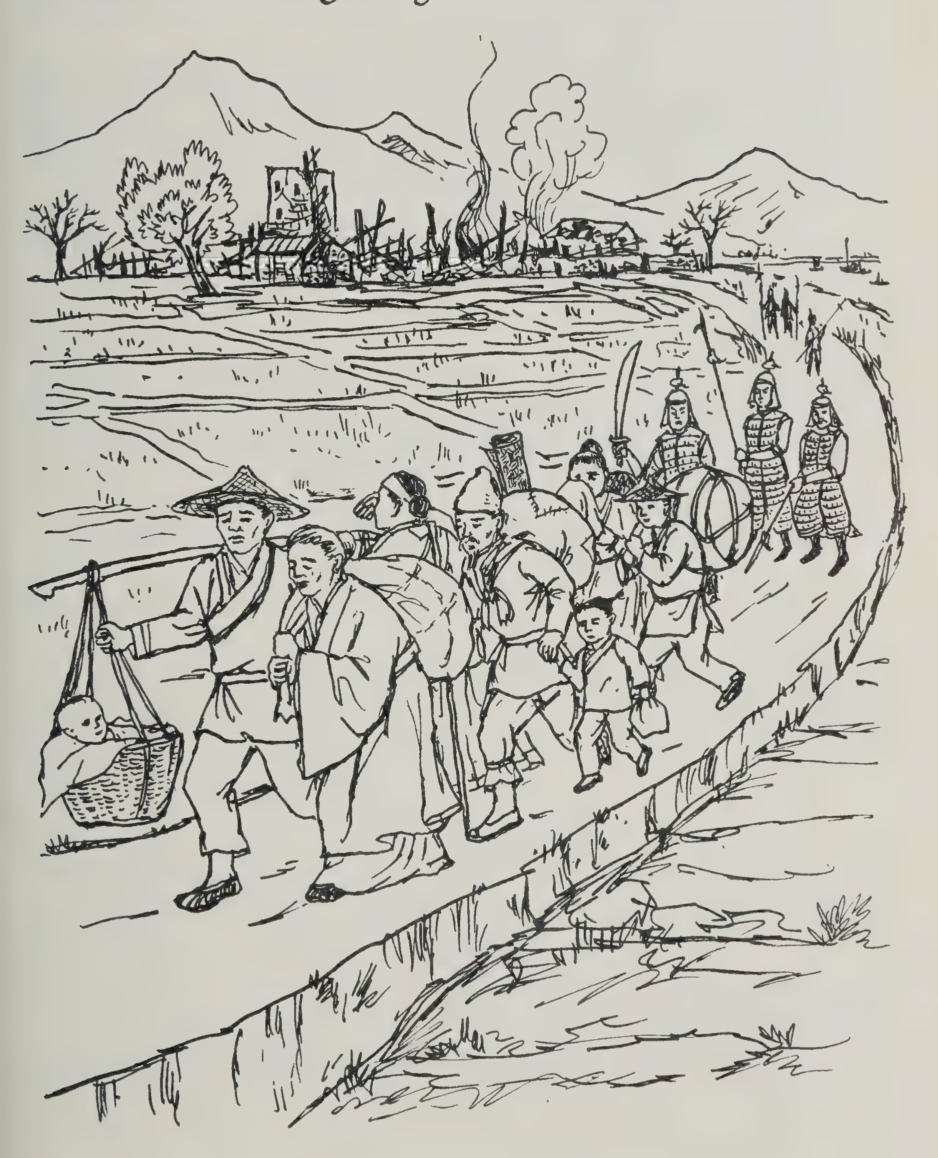
After seven years the villagers were allowed to return to their homes. But not all of them came back. Soon most of the incense trees in the New Territories died. Before long people had forgotten all about the incense trade that once made Heung Kong so busy. But the small harbour and village kept their old name.

Hong Kong Government collection.

Heung Kong, looking towards the east, more than a hundred years ago.

In Siu Heung Kong today. The family to which the little girl belongs has been living at Siu Heung Kong for more than 200 years.

The soldiers drove the villagers away



AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line write *1662 to 1722, Emperor K'ang Hsi.* Draw a picture of villagers leaving their homes.

2. On your map of Hong Kong draw incense trees near Shatin, in the Lam Tsun valley and on Lantao Island. Name Tsim Sha Tsui and Heung Kong Harbour. Draw a line to show the way the incense wood was taken from the New Territories to Tsim Sha Tsui and from Tsim Sha Tsui by junk to Heung Kong Harbour and from there by bigger junks towards Canton.

3. Write a few lines saying what *you* think the name *Hong Kong* means.

4. Draw a number of pictures to tell the story of the incense trade and how it came to an end.

5. The wood for making incense was cut from the centre of the trunk of the tree. Only a little could be cut each year. At Ma Liu Shui and in the Lam Tsun valley you can still see a few incense trees. At Paak Wai you can see a hall built in honour of the two officials who asked the Emperor K'ang Hsi to allow the people to return to the New Territories.

LESSON 12

THE CANTON TRADE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

The Manchu Emperor K'ang Hsi, who ruled China from 1662 to 1722, allowed English and other European merchants to trade at Chinese ports. But his grandson, Ch'ien Lung, who ruled China from 1736 to 1795, said the Europeans could trade only at Canton. There was also the Portuguese settlement at Macao.

Most of the foreign ships that traded in Canton were British. After 1783 American ships also traded there. Ships from both Europe and America sailed round the Cape of Good Hope to reach China.

Foreign ships on their way to Canton often went to the small harbour of Heung Kong to get fresh water. Then sailors from the West began to call the whole island Hong Kong.

At Canton the foreign ships anchored a few miles down the Pearl River, at Whampoa. The foreign merchants lived in big houses along the river, outside the walls of Canton. In spring, after their ships had sailed away, any foreigners who remained in China had to go to Macao for the summer months.

At Canton the foreign traders bought tea and silk and china dishes. The British sold woollen and cotton cloth to the Chinese. The Americans brought skins and furs to sell. But both British and Americans had to bring much silver to pay for the tea and silk they took away.

An American ship first reached China in 1784, just one year after the Americans won their War of Independence against Britain. In the same year there was a quarrel between the Chinese officials at Canton and the British traders. An English sailor who accidentally killed two Chinese was put to death by order of the Canton officials. The British were angry because the sailor did not have a proper trial before he was put to death.

In 1793 George III, the King of England, sent Lord Macartney to visit Ch'ien Lung, the Emperor of China. King George wanted the Emperor to allow a British ambassador to live at Peking. Then, he said, quarrels between the British and Chinese at Canton could be settled more easily. He also wanted British merchants to trade at other Chinese ports besides Canton.

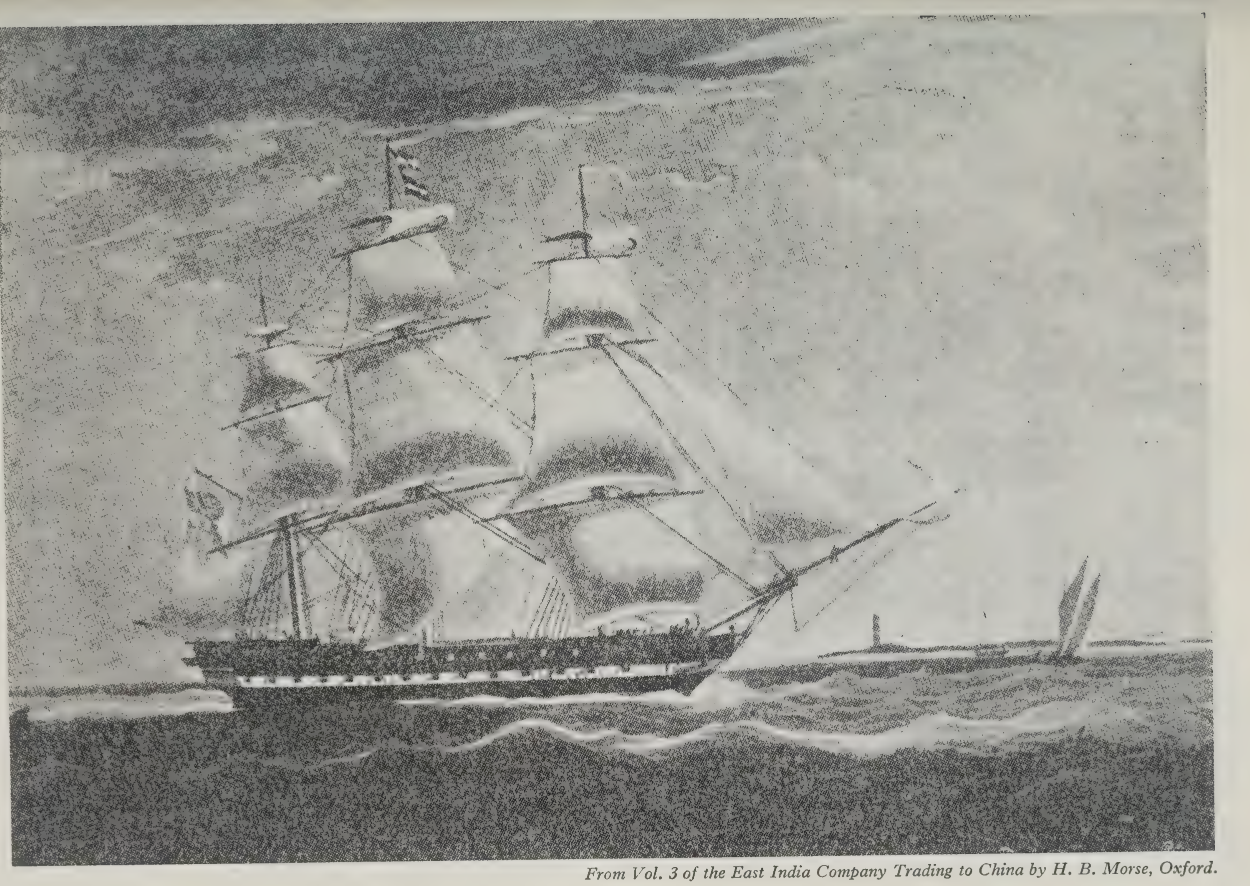
The Emperor of China was very kind to Lord Macartney, but he would not do what King George asked. The Emperor said: 'We do not allow foreign ambassadors to live in China. The English can trade only at Canton. We do not need foreign goods. We have everything we need in China.'

CANTON
Whampoa
East River
Pearl River
KWANGTUNG
Mirs Bay
Tung Chung
Kowloon
Hong Kong I.
(Tai Kee Shan)
Lantao I.
Macao
Cheung Chau
Lamma I.
0 5 10 15 Miles
N



This china, now in the Hong Kong Hilton Hotel, was taken from Canton to New York in 1784 in the ship Empress of China.

Photographed Government Information Services by permission Hong Kong Hilton Hotel.



From Vol. 3 of the East India Company Trading to China by H. B. Morse, Oxford.

An armed East India Company ship which traded to Canton.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line write *1736 to 1795, Emperor Ch'ien Lung*. At 1783 make a drawing of an American flag. Write *1793, Lord Macartney visited Ch'ien Lung*.

2. In your work-book make a copy of the map on page 46. Draw an English merchant ship near the mouth of the Pearl River.

3. Make a list of the things which foreign ships brought to China. Make a list of the things they took back to their own countries.

4. An American ship named *Lady Washington* went to China in 1792. The captain wrote: 'In September 1792 we entered a narrow strait past Oblee-chow and stopped at a safe anchorage to get water. We called the place *Port Independence*. We found the inhabitants very friendly and polite. You will be supplied here with every kind of refreshment, especially fish, pork, beef and chickens.' Why do you think the Americans called the port *Independence*? Who was *Washington*? What do we call *Oblee-chow*?

5. Look at the picture on page 46 of a china dish taken to America from Canton in 1784. Why did the Americans ask the Chinese to paint an eagle on the dish? If you visit the Hong Kong Hilton Hotel, you can see this china dish.

LESSON 13

ABOUT A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

Foreign sailing ships were sometimes attacked by Chinese pirates in the waters near Hong Kong.

An Englishman who was captured by pirates in 1807 said they had five hundred ships, with big guns, and fifty thousand men. At that time the pirates were divided into three bands—the Red Flags, the Blue Flags and the Black Flags. Sometimes the Flags fought against one another, but when there was a rich prize to win they joined together. Fishermen and farmers had to pay protection money if they wanted to live in peace. Poor people who were captured were forced to join the pirates. Rich men were set free only when their friends had paid much money.

The most famous of the pirates in these waters was Cheung Po Tsai, the leader of the Red Flags. The Emperor of China's war junks seemed quite helpless against his well-armed fleet. In 1807 there was a ten-day battle between pirate junks and Chinese warships at Ping Chun Bay at Lantao. The pirates won.

The Governor of Kwangtung ordered farmers and fisherfolk not to sell food to the pirates. He armed the villagers living along the coast with swords and guns. He said he would cut off the head of anyone who helped the pirates. The pirates then found it difficult to obtain rice and vegetables. And the Portuguese sent ships to help the Chinese navy. But the pirates did not give in. At last the Governor of Kwangtung promised not to punish any pirates who handed over their ships and guns to him. The pirates then gave up their weapons. Some joined the Chinese navy. Cheung Po Tsai became a government official. The people of Hong Kong, happy that the pirates had left, called the highest mountain on their island Tai Ping Shan—Great Peace Mountain. However, in later years pirates caused further trouble in Hong Kong.

In 1817 the Governor of Kwangtung rebuilt an old fort at Tung Chung on Lantao. He said that the fort would help to keep away pirates—and also foreign ships. At that time British and American ships were bringing opium to sell in China. Opium was easier to sell than cloth or furs, for many Chinese then smoked the drug. But the Emperor had said that opium must *not* be brought to China.



The fort at Tung Chung as it is today.

Government Information Services.

A pirate boat, drawn by a Chinese artist, and a fleet of pirates preparing to attack. These pictures appeared in an English magazine more than a hundred years ago.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. About how many years ago did Cheung Po Tsai live? About how long ago did Koxinga attack Nanking? On your time-line write *Cheung Po Tsai* opposite 1807; draw a pirate ship alongside.
2. On your map of Hong Kong and the mouth of the Pearl River draw a fort at Tung Chung. Remember that the last Sung Emperor lived for a short time at Tung Chung.
3. Either write the story of Cheung Po Tsai or draw a number of pictures to tell his story. Write a sentence under each picture.
4. How did the Governor of Kwangtung try to stop piracy? Why did he rebuild the fort at Tung Chung?
5. If you go to Cheung Chau, you can see a cave which Cheung Po Tsai is supposed to have used. At Tung Chung you can see the thick wall of the old fort and heavy cannon pointing out to sea.

LESSON 14

1 8 1 6

A hundred and fifty years ago the English merchants at Canton were not at all happy. They wanted to trade more freely in China; they wanted to go to other ports besides Canton. So, in 1816, George III, who was still King of England, sent Lord Amherst to Peking to visit the Emperor of China.

Lord Amherst travelled to China in a ship called *Alceste*. The voyage lasted nearly five months. On the return voyage to England the *Alceste* was wrecked but Amherst and his officers reached home safely. Two of the men who went with him wrote books about what they saw and heard during the expedition.

On the way to China the *Alceste* called at the island of Hong Kong for water. It was summer time and there was heavy rain; at Heung Kong water poured over a wall of 'blue rock into the sea'. The ship's doctor was bitten by a jellyfish. He tried to climb the Peak but it was too hot for him to reach the top. The Englishmen saw a few fishermen spreading their nets and drying small fish on the rocks. At night they saw the bright lights of the fishing boats. In the valleys of the island they saw small patches of rice growing. In his book the ship's doctor said: 'Hong Kong has a very good harbour. The people living there are friendly'.

At Hong Kong Amherst was joined by two men from Macao, who could speak and write Chinese. One of these was George Staunton, who had gone with Macartney to Peking in 1793. The other was Robert Morrison, a missionary who translated the Bible into Chinese. Amherst reached Peking but he did not even meet the Emperor of China.

By then the English merchants were angry. Some said: 'We ought to use our warships and guns to *make* the Chinese do what we want.' Others said: 'The Chinese should give us Hong Kong Island with its fine harbour.' The Chinese too were angry. Foreign ships were bringing more and more opium to China. Yet many of the Chinese officials who were ordered to stop the opium trade did nothing; indeed many of these officials were themselves buying and selling opium. But in 1839 the Emperor sent an official named Lin Tse Hsu to Canton. For a time Lin stopped opium coming into China.



By permission of Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.

The waterfall at Heung Kong where Amherst's ships filled their water casks.

The factories of the foreign merchants at Canton.

The house of a Chinese merchant near Canton.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. How many years were there between the arrival of the first English ship at Canton (1637) and Macartney's visit to the Emperor of China? How many years were there between Macartney's and Amherst's visits to China? How many years have passed since Amherst's visit to the Emperor of China? Mark Amherst's visit on your time-line.

2. On your map of Hong Kong and the mouth of the Pearl River draw foreign houses near Canton. Show an English sailing ship at Heung Kong.

3. Imagine that you were an officer in the ship *Alceste*. Write a diary telling about the main events of the voyage.

4. Look carefully at the pictures on page 55 of this book. Write a description of each of these pictures.

5. Look at the picture of the waterfall on page 54. If you go to Aberdeen, you can see the wall of rock over which the water poured; it is on the north side of the main road, just before you reach the Aberdeen Trade School. Water does not often run over this wall of rock now, because the water from the river is stored in the Aberdeen Reservoir. Remember that the road in front of the Trade School runs along reclaimed land.

LESSON 15

26TH JANUARY, 1841

Lin Tse Hsu, who was sent by the Emperor to stop the foreigners from bringing opium into China, forced the Canton merchants to hand over all their opium to him. He then destroyed it. A few months later, in November 1839, war between Britain and China broke out.

In January 1841 the British captured some forts near Canton. The Emperor's chief official at Canton then told Captain Charles Elliot, the leader of the British, that the British could have the island of Hong Kong for their merchants to live and do business in. Captain Elliot then agreed to end the war.

Captain Elliot sent a naval officer, Commodore Bremer, to take possession of Hong Kong. On 26th January 1841 Bremer landed with a party of soldiers and sailors at the foot of Tai Ping Shan. There they raised the Union Jack. They named the place where they landed Possession Point.

When Commodore Bremer took possession of Hong Kong, there were about five thousand Chinese living on the island. Most of them were fishermen. There were also a few farmers—and of course there were a good many pirates. Very few trees grew on the hillsides. There were no roads. A path, called by the Chinese Kwan Tai Lo, ran along the foot-hills, following the coastline and joining the western part of the island with Wongneichong and other villages further to the east. The main villages on the island were at Shek Py Wan (soon to be called Aberdeen), Chek Chu (Stanley) and Shaukiwan. These were all fishing villages. At Wongneichong vegetables and rice were grown; the land there was swampy. There were other small villages at Sookunpoo, Tung Lo Wan, Siu Heung Kong and elsewhere. There were several village schools in which a few children learned to read and write. Some of the villages had a temple where the fisherfolk prayed to the goddess Tin Hau.

Captain Belcher of the Royal Navy steamship *Sulphur* was told by Captain Elliot to make a careful map of Hong Kong. The coastline he drew was not the same as the one *you* know. Many places where *now* there are houses and banks, tramlines and factories were in Captain Belcher's day covered by the sea. Queen's Road follows the old waterfront of Hong Kong.

A.D.
1830

The first all-steam crossing of the Atlantic (20 days) (1833)
The war between Britain and China (1839)

1840

The British first settle in Hong Kong (1841)
Sir Henry Pottinger: Hong Kong is a British Colony (1843)

1850

1860

1870

1880

1890

Marconi sends the first wireless message (1895)

1900

The first successful flight of an aeroplane (1903)

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

The first pure-jet air service to Hong Kong (1959)

1960

Hydrofoil service between Hong Kong and Macao (1964)

1970

A.D.
1980

A bamboo pipe to carry water across the valley at Wongneichong.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. Copy the time-line on page 58; use two pages of your work-book. Add a suitable drawing opposite the years 1839–41. Mark also the years of your own birth, your father's birth and your grandfather's birth. Show also the year in which you expect to leave school.

2. Make a large copy of the map on page 59. Add to the map *Kwan Tai Lo*, the path joining the eastern and western parts of the island. At Wongneichong make a drawing of the bamboo pipe used to carry water.

3. Imagine that you were a villager living in Hong Kong in 1841. Write about some of the things that you saw during that year.

4. If there is an old temple near where you live, make a drawing of it and find out all you can about it. When was it built? Who built it? You may like to find out about other temples. There are interesting stories about what happened at the Tin Hau temple at Stanley during the Second World War. This temple may have been built by Cheung Po Tsai.

5. Remains of the old British military camps at Sai Wan and Stanley may still be seen. At Sai Wan the buildings stand out clearly at the top of a hill. The stones used for the army buildings at Stanley were later taken by junk to the Central District for use in the building of Wellington Barracks. But parts of the walls of some of the old buildings can be seen at Stanley; they are inside the grounds of St. Stephen's College. The small building which covered the well used at the camp is close to the road leading to the present Stanley Fort. Belcher Gardens now occupy the place of Belcher Fort, which was part of the Sai Ying Pun Camp.

LESSON 16

1841 TO 26TH JUNE, 1843

The war between Britain and China did not end in January 1841. The Emperor of China was angry that Hong Kong had been given to the British. The Queen of England, Victoria, said: 'Hong Kong is of no use,' and sent Sir Henry Pottinger to replace Captain Elliot. The war ended only when a British fleet sailed up the Yangtze River to Nanking. Then the British were allowed to keep Hong Kong. And they were allowed to trade at Canton, Shanghai and three other ports. That was in August 1842, eighteen months after Bremer took possession of Hong Kong. One year later, on 26th June 1843, Sir Henry Pottinger proclaimed Hong Kong a British Colony.

By that time much had already happened in Hong Kong. A few days after the landing at Possession Point on 26th January 1841, English, Scottish, Portuguese and Indian merchants and missionaries arrived in Hong Kong. They bought land along the waterfront. Chinese labourers began building houses and godowns, churches and offices for the foreigners. Other Chinese opened shops or made roads. Within a year fifteen thousand people were living in Hong Kong.

The very first buildings put up by the settlers were huts with roofs made of palm leaves. A typhoon in July 1841 blew them all down. After that the settlers built their houses of stone. Some of the first houses were in Happy Valley but people found it unhealthy there. Rich people built houses at the water's edge at Spring Gardens at the eastern end of Queen's Road (Wanchai). Alexander Matheson built a big house and godown at East Point.

Soon after the first foreigners arrived in Hong Kong, Elliot appointed army and navy officers to help him look after the settlement. He chose Captain Caine to keep law and order and Lieutenant Pedder to be Harbour Master. Major Johnston took charge of the island when Elliot was away. Carl Gutzlaff, a missionary, translated Government papers into Chinese.

In those early days Hong Kong was very unhealthy. The water from the wells caused much sickness. Soldiers camped at Sai Ying Pun and Stanley suffered terribly. Also there were many criminals in Hong Kong. People kept their own watchmen because there was no police force.

But even in 1843 there were missionary schools. An ice-house to help keep food fresh was being built. Alexander Matheson had a horse and carriage to ride in.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

Hong Kong seen from Kowloon about 1850.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

Spring Gardens in 1846: Spring Gardens is now part of Wanchai.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

28 September, 1846: Jardine Matheson's godowns at East Point, seen from Causeway Bay.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

29 November, 1846: looking west down Queen's Road.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. Why are the following dates important in the history of Hong Kong: January 1841, August 1842 and June 1843?

2. On the map of Hong Kong which you made after doing Lesson 15 mark East Point, where Alexander Matheson had his godowns, Spring Gardens (Wanchai, along Queen's Road East), Happy Valley, Caine Road and Johnston Road.

3. Find out all you can about Robert Morrison.

4. The lower picture on page 63 shows the view in 1846 from Murray Battery, where the Central Government Offices, West Wing, now are. Take a photograph or make a drawing from this position today. How did Ice House Street and Battery Path get their names?

5. The building on the corner of Garden Road and Queen's Road, now used as Government offices, was built in 1845 for the use of army officers. Make a drawing of this building. Notice the 'Chinese' roof. How old is St. John's Cathedral? A stone on the outside wall of the Cathedral will tell you. The small church inside the Happy Valley Cemetery is even older than the Cathedral. Bishop's House in Lower Albert Road and Flagstaff House (not far from the Lower Peak Tram station) are probably the oldest western houses in Hong Kong.

6. What dangers and hardships were there in Hong Kong in the early days? You can see the graves of many soldiers, their wives and children in the cemetery at Stanley. The first cemetery in Hong Kong was where St. Francis Yard, Wanchai now is. This is at the top of St. Francis Street, near the entrance to St. Francis Convent.

LESSON 17

ABOUT 1870

In 1860, after the British had fought another war against China, the Kowloon Peninsula as far as Boundary Street, and Stonecutters' Island were added to the Colony of Hong Kong. The British wanted Kowloon for an army camp. They also wanted to stop criminals from China crossing over into Hong Kong. Stonecutters' Island had been a hideout for pirates. Not many people went to live in Kowloon at first.

By 1870 Hong Kong was quite a fine city. There were European, Indian and Chinese policemen to keep peace and order. At night the streets were lit with gas lights. Water from Pokfulam Reservoir supplied many houses. Chinese and European boys attended the Government Central School. There were missionary schools both for girls and boys. The citizens of Hong Kong were proud of the clock tower at the corner of Pedder Street and Queen's Road, of the Botanic Gardens at the top of Garden Road and of the City Hall with its theatre, museum and public library. Next to the City Hall the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had its offices.

By 1870 Hong Kong was both bigger and healthier than in 1843. During the years 1850–64, when there was war between the armies of the Manchu Emperor and the T'ai P'ing rebels, many more Chinese had come to live in Hong Kong. Many rich Chinese merchants lived in Bonham Strand and near Hollywood Road in Tai Ping Shan. In 1870 the population of the Colony was over 120,000; some parts had become quite crowded. Although a reservoir had been built, there was still not enough water for everyone. New roads had to be built. Caine Road, Bonham Road and Robinson Road added to the size of the city. Happy Valley was drained and farmers were not allowed to grow rice there; the valley became more healthy and people again went there to live. Once a year, in February, there were horse races at Happy Valley.

The harbour, crowded with steamships and sailing ships from England and America, from India, Japan, the Philippines and Australia, was the most important part of Hong Kong. After the Suez Canal was opened in 1869, ships from England could reach Hong Kong in about two months. In the 1870's a telegraph cable brought Hong Kong even closer to the rest of the world.

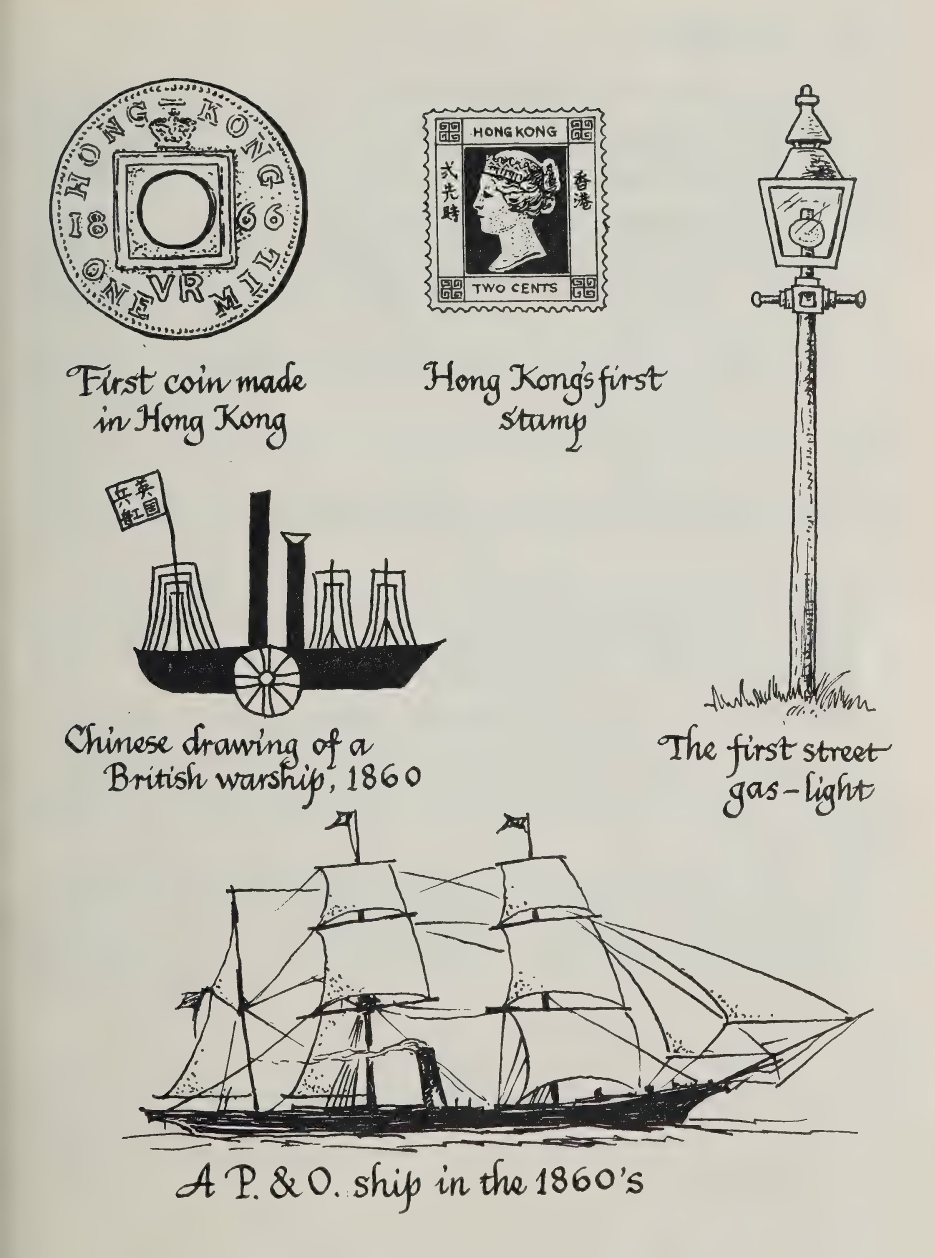


By permission of Mr. J. M. Braga.

The Chinese fort and the sandy beach of Tsim Sha Tsui in 1860.

By permission of Crown Lands Department.

Army camp at Tsim Sha Tsui during the second war with China.



First coin made in Hong Kong

Hong Kong's first stamp

The first street gas-light

Chinese drawing of a British warship, 1860

A P. & O. ship in the 1860's

AFTER THE LESSON

1. In 1860 Kowloon was added to the Colony of Hong Kong. Against 1860 in your time-line draw a small map of Kowloon. Beside the years 1850–64 write *T'ai P'ing Rebellion.* Against 1869–71 write *Cables linked Hong Kong with the rest of the world.* What other event might you record for 1869?

2. On your map of Hong Kong Island mark in *Pokfulam Reservoir* and *Bonham Road* (named after Sir George Bonham, Governor from 1848–54). Bowring, Robinson, MacDonnell, Kennedy, Hennessy and Bowen were the next Governors. What places were named after them? On the map of Hong Kong and the New Territories which you made after Lesson 2 show *Boundary Street.* Draw British flags on Kowloon Peninsula and Stonecutters' Island; write *1860* beside the flags.

3. Look at the pictures on page 66. Where once the sandy beach and fort were what do you see now?

4. Name some of the things that you would have seen in Hong Kong in 1870 which you would not have seen in 1843.

5. In Happy Valley there is a memorial to some sailors who fought a battle with pirates in 1855 at Kuhlan, on the coast of China, north-east of Hong Kong. Take a photograph or make a drawing of this monument and put it in your work-book. Copy the words on the monument into your work-book.

6. The arched stone gateway of the Jardine Matheson godowns at East Point is interesting. In the wall of one of the modern buildings there is a stone taken from a godown built in 1843. The first telegraph inside Hong Kong ran from the East Point godowns to the Jardine Matheson offices in Pedder Street.

   The road to Stanley used to run from Wongneichong Gap to Tai Tam, past where the reservoirs now are. If you walk along this road, you will see a granite column with distances carved on it. This milestone was probably put up in 1847, when the road to Stanley was built. What distances are shown on this milestone?

LESSON 18

CHINESE ABROAD

During the nineteenth century China was often troubled by war and famine. Many people from South China left their homes to seek a better living in other countries. Today the descendants of these emigrants are found in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippine Islands, the United States of America, South America, Australia and elsewhere. Many of these overseas Chinese are rich men. Others are learned scholars. Others are shop-keepers and gardeners.

Many of the Chinese who went abroad later returned to China. Some of those who came back from other lands settled in Hong Kong; some of these brought back money which they used to start businesses in Hong Kong.

Many of the Chinese who went overseas in the nineteenth century travelled in Hong Kong ships. Many of those who returned passed through Hong Kong. In 1872 twenty-seven thousand Chinese passengers left Hong Kong; in the same year twenty-three thousand others returned. This passenger traffic brought great wealth to Hong Kong.

Fewer in number than these travellers were the young men from China and Hong Kong who went abroad to study. One of the first students to go from Hong Kong was Kai Ho Kai. He became both a doctor and a lawyer. Another was Wei Yuk, who went to Scotland when he was eighteen. Sir Shouson Chow was born in Siu Heung Kong. When he was thirteen, he was one of a number of boys chosen by the government of China to study in the United States.

Some Chinese students who returned to Hong Kong became very useful citizens. Sir Kai Ho Kai founded the Alice Memorial Hospital, at which Sun Yat Sen later studied to be a doctor. Sir Boshan Wei Yuk helped the Tung Wah Hospital and was a founder of the Po Leung Kuk. Both he and Sir Kai Ho Kai were members of the Legislative Council, which helps the Governor to make laws for Hong Kong. Sir Shouson Chow, after serving the government of China, returned to Hong Kong. He was the first Chinese appointed to the Executive Council in Hong Kong.

Chinese who went abroad to work or study came back to Hong Kong with a better understanding of the West. Englishmen who have learnt the Chinese language and Chinese literature and history have a better understanding of Chinese ways. Boys and girls educated in Hong Kong schools have also made it easier for English and Chinese people to live and work together.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

A dragon dance on the Praya—where the tram line now runs.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

Pedder's Wharf and Pedder Street: where Queen's Road and Pedder Street meet you can see the old clock tower.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

Sir Kai Ho Kai at the opening of the Tung Wah Hospital. He is the right of the two central figures.

Police & Fire Brigade

AFTER THE LESSON

1. To your time-line add *1880, Ng Choy, first Chinese appointed to Legislative Council of Hong Kong; 1926, Sir Shouson Chow, first Chinese appointed to Executive Council of Hong Kong; 1964, ten Chinese members of Legislative Council, 3 Chinese members of Executive Council.* Add also *1872, Tung Wah Hospital opened* and *1880, Po Leung Kuk formed.*

2. Find pictures of Ng Choy, Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, Sir Shouson Chow and Sir Robert Ho Tung to put in your work-book. Find out all you can about these men and write a few lines under their pictures.

3. When was the fire-station nearest your school built? Look at the bottom picture on page 71. Try to find pictures of later fire-engines. In the Colony's early days the Chinese section of the city was several times destroyed by fire. There were terrible fires at the Happy Valley Race Course in 1918 and in Shek Kip Mei in 1953. Find out about these fires; write a few lines about them in your work-book.

4. If you go to the Chartered Bank in Des Voeux Road, Central, you can see some old bank-notes in a glass case in the main hall. On some of these notes the characters *San Kam Shan* (New Golden Mountain) are used for *Australia.* Many thousands of Chinese went from Hong Kong to the Australian goldfields in the nineteenth century. Many earlier went to California, which was known as *Kam Shan* (Golden Mountain).

LESSON 19

SUN YAT SEN

For many years the most important Government school in Hong Kong was the Central School, later named Queen's College. When this school opened in 1862, it was situated in Gough Street, then a quiet part of the city. Later this part became very crowded.

In its early years the school had boys of many different nationalities—Chinese and English, Portuguese and Indians, Americans and Japanese and others. The school day was long, from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. Fees were only twelve dollars a year. The classrooms were large but several classes had to work together in one room. There was no place for playing games, but the Chinese boys at any rate were not interested in sport then.

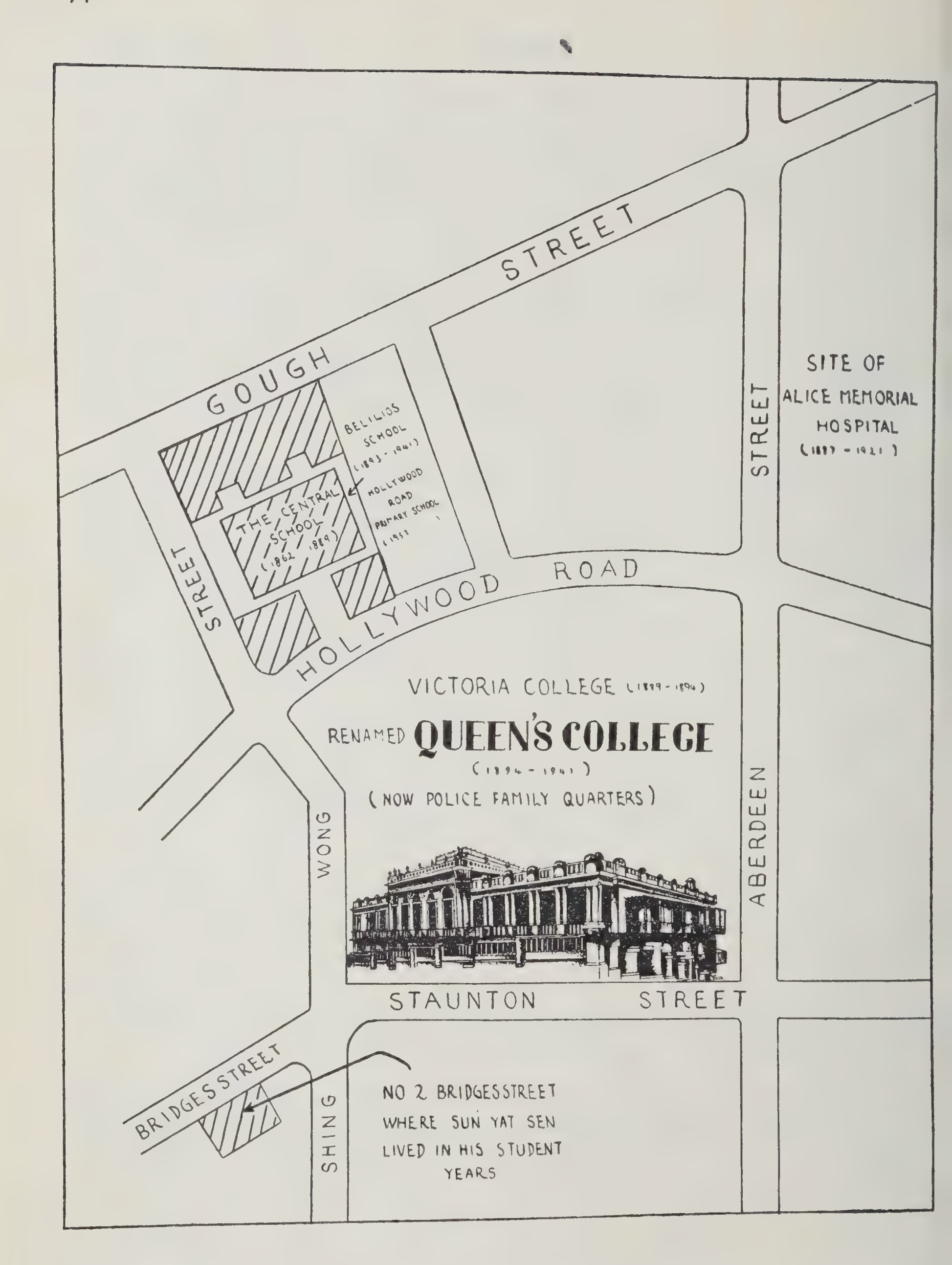
Most of the pupils of the Central School had to walk to school. A few rode in sedan-chairs. The Chinese boys wore long cotton gowns and soft shoes and carried fans. Their hair was plaited in queues in the Manchu style. Even in the lower classes there were some boys over twenty years old. Many were married. All were eager to learn English which would help them to find well-paid jobs.

To this school in 1884 came a boy called Sun Tai Tseung. In later years this boy was to become famous as Doctor Sun Yat Sen. In 1884 Sun was eighteen years old. His parents lived in Heung Shan in Kwangtung. When he was thirteen, Sun had joined his emigrant brother in Hawaii. There he had attended an English missionary school. When later he returned to his village home, Sun was dissatisfied with life there. He came to Hong Kong and for a short time attended the Diocesan School. Then he entered the Government Central School. While he was a pupil there, he married the girl who had been chosen to be his wife. He had never even seen her before.

From 1887 to 1892 Sun attended the Hong Kong College of Medicine. While he was there, he became a Christian. In 1892 he passed his last examinations. For a time he worked as a doctor in Canton and in Macao.

Before long Sun Yat Sen began other work. He decided to cure China's ills. He wanted to bring law and order, such as he had known in Hong Kong, to China. He decided that he must first drive the Manchus out of China.

For many years Dr. Sun travelled among the overseas Chinese, and told them of his plans. They gave him guns and money. Overseas and in Hong Kong Sun and his friends at secret meetings planned to overthrow the Ch'ing Dynasty of China.



This plan was drawn by Lee Yiu Sang of Queen's College. It shows where Sun Yat Sen lived in Hong Kong and the position of the Government Central School and other well-known buildings.

香港貴婦裝

1890 1920 1942 1964

These charts which show changes in the clothing of men and women were made by the girls of Diocesan Girls' School.

香港貴人服裝

1870 1910 1929

AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line add the year in which the Government Central School opened and the year in which Sun Yat Sen became a doctor of medicine.

2. Copy the plan on page 74 into your work-book. Visit the streets shown on the plan and draw pictures of what you see there today. Walk past No. 2 Bridges Street, where Sun Yat Sen lived. Write a few lines about school life in the days of Sun Yat Sen.

3. Find out all you can about Dr. Patrick Manson and Dr. James Cantlie, both of whom taught at the Hong Kong College of Medicine. These men did useful and important work both in Hong Kong and the world beyond.

4. Look at the pictures on page 75. Girls may like to make such clothes and dress small dolls with them. Boys might like to make a model of the Central School. (Look at the picture of a model of the old City Hall on page 86).

5. If you visit the Colonial Cemetery in Happy Valley, you can find many interesting graves—for example those of Carl Gutzlaff (mentioned in Lesson 16), of Dr. Stewart (the first Headmaster of the Government Central School) and of Alice Ho Kai. In the entrance hall of Queen's College there is a marble statue of Dr. Bateson Wright, who was Sun Yat Sen's Headmaster.

LESSON 20

ABOUT 1906

In 1898 China gave Great Britain a ninety-nine year lease of the New Territories. In April of the following year the Union Jack was raised at Taipo. At Kam Tin and Un Long the villagers at first opposed British rule. But soon all was peaceful.

In 1898 the people of the New Territories numbered about 100,000. They followed ways which had changed little since the days of Tang Fu Hip. Farmers grew rice, peanuts and sweet potatoes. Paths paved with stone led from one small village to another. A road from Kowloon to Taipo and the arrival of a western-trained doctor were signs of change.

By 1906 the population of the Colony of Hong Kong had increased to 400,000. Many Chinese were coming to Hong Kong to make a living. In 1900 some Christian Chinese came to Hong Kong to seek safety from the Boxers. The Boxers were members of a secret society who wanted to drive all foreigners out of China. In North China they killed thousands of Chinese who had become Christians.

Because there was so little flat land in Hong Kong, part of the harbour had been filled in. By 1906 Connaught Road was the waterfront on the island. Trams ran from Des Voeux Road to Shaukiwan in the east and to Kennedy Town in the west. Some of the streets were lit by electricity. Since 1888 a cable tram had been running to the Peak.

Kowloon too had changed. Nathan Road with its famous avenue of trees had been made. Men were at work preparing for the railway which was to join Kowloon with Canton. Ships unloaded at wharves at Tsim Sha Tsui. People could cross quickly from Kowloon to Hong Kong Island by the Star Ferry.

In 1906 Hong Kong harbour was busier than ever. Shipbuilding and repairing was an important industry. The trade in opium was soon to stop but cotton and woollen cloth were still important articles of trade. By that time much kerosene was imported. In 1906 10,000 people were drowned in a terrible typhoon.

Life was changing in Hong Kong. Fewer schoolboys were married. Girls at school were beginning to play games. People were saying it was wrong to bind the feet of girls. Some parents allowed their sons to choose their own wives.

By 1906 there were changes in China. The examinations which officials had to pass included new subjects—mathematics, science and western history. Many Hong Kong boys were going to China to become officials or to enter mining, engineering and railway colleges. Meanwhile, Sun Yat Sen was still planning to drive the Manchus out of China.



Boys doing an examination in 1903.

Chinese policemen, 1900.



Photograph of a model, showing different kinds of ships that have used Hong Kong harbour, made by boys of King's College.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

Queen's Road East, about 1908.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line write *1898, New Territories added to Colony of Hong Kong* and *1900, Boxer Rising in China.* Look at the picture at the top of page 79; starting from the left, mark the ships A, B, C, etc. Then try to put the ships in their correct order of time.

2. On the map of Hong Kong and the New Territories which you made after Lesson 2 draw a Union Jack at Taipo with the date *1898–99* beside it. Mark the *Shum Chun River*. Mark *Nathan Road* with the dates *1904–06* alongside it.

3. Visit Queen's Road East, Wanchai. The temple shown in the picture on page 79 is still there. Make drawings or take photographs of the scene near the temple today.

4. The villagers at Kam Tin did not at first want the British to occupy the New Territories. Find out the story of the iron gates of the village of Kat Hing Wai. Draw a picture of the gates and tell their story in a few lines.

5. In Chater Road, on the outside wall of the Cricket Ground, there is a tablet which tells about the reclamation of the area between the old Praya (now Des Voeux Road, Central) and Connaught Road. Copy the words on the tablet into your work-book.

   At the corner of Jordan and Gascoigne Roads in Kowloon there is a memorial to some French sailors killed in the 1906 typhoon. Make a drawing of the memorial and underneath copy the words carved on it.

LESSON 21

DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The First World War broke out in 1914. George V, the grandson of Queen Victoria, was then King of England. China was no longer ruled by the Manchus. The Empress T'zu Hsi had died in 1908. In 1911 China had become a republic. The first President of the Republic was Sun Yat Sen. Several of the men who had helped him had been educated in Hong Kong.

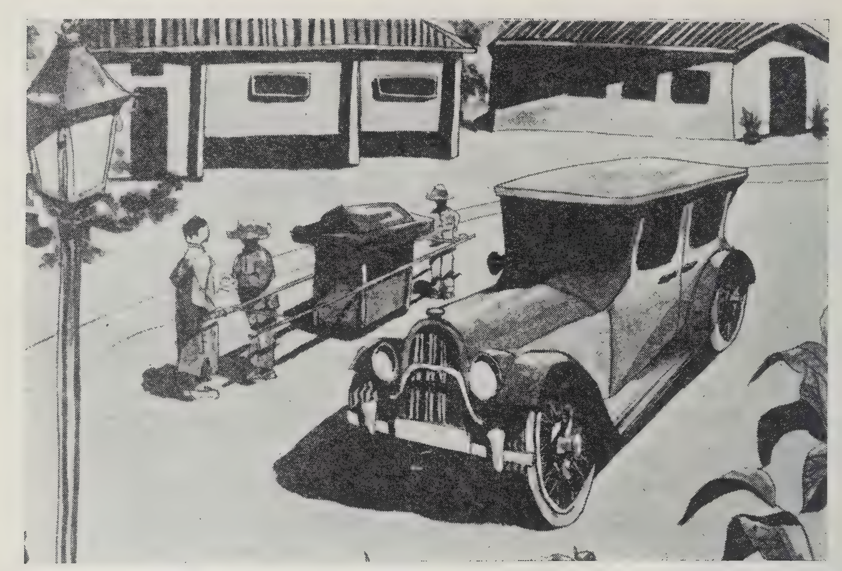
The change of government that took place in China was followed by years of trouble and disorder. During this period still more people came from China to Hong Kong in search of peace and safety. The city spread out further, though there were still many quiet parts. North Point, for example, was still a popular place for picnics and swimming. The New Territories were still peaceful and little changed.

However, old ways were giving place to new ways. Many Chinese were wearing western style clothing. Men had cut off the queues which the Manchus had forced their subjects to wear. Fewer young girls had bound feet. Chinese boys were playing more games and marrying at a later age. There was already a seven-storey building in Des Voeux Road. Motor cars had appeared in the streets. But no aeroplanes landed in Hong Kong.

Life in Hong Kong was not much affected by the terrible events of the First World War. But fewer ships entered the harbour. Merchants were less busy. Some Europeans left to fight for Britain overseas.

In 1914 Chinese citizens were playing a greater part in the Colony's public affairs. Three Chinese gentlemen were then members of the Legislative Council. Sir Robert Ho Tung and other Chinese citizens helped Britain in her great struggle overseas.

The University of Hong Kong had already been founded. It gave to Chinese boys new opportunities to fit themselves for public life. Soon after the First World War ended, women students were allowed to attend this University.



A sedan chair and motor car in 1914, drawn by a pupil of St. Paul's Co-Educational College.

Present Day Impressions of the Far East, The Globe Encyclopaedia Company, 1917.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, about 1917.



Present Day Impressions of the Far East, The Globe Encyclopaedia Company, 1917.

A Hong Kong family about 1914.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line write *1911, China became a republic; 1911, University of Hong Kong; 1914–18, First World War* and *1925, Death of Sun Yat Sen.*

2. Find pictures of the University of Hong Kong to put in your work-book. On your map of Hong Kong Island make a small drawing to show the position of the University of Hong Kong.

3. Name some things that people would have seen in 1914, but which they would *not* have seen in 1870.

4. Find or draw pictures of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to put in your work-book. Can you find any Chinese postage stamps issued while China was still an empire? Can you find any issued when China became a republic? Are there any differences between these stamps and those of the Empire of China?

5. Ask your grandfather or some elderly friend to tell you about Hong Kong when he was young. Write down some of the things you learn.

LESSON 22

IN 1931

In 1931 the people of China were looking forward to quieter and better times. Chiang Kai Shek had set up his capital in Nanking. It was safer for people to travel in China than it had been for many years past. It seemed that the years of disorder had ended.

In Hong Kong the Government was busy building schools and hospitals. There had been a severe water shortage so a new reservoir was being built on the Shing Mun River in the New Territories. Water from this reservoir was to pass through a pipe under the harbour to Hong Kong Island.

As the population of the Colony continued to increase, more hills had to be levelled and more land reclaimed from the harbour. Kowloon was spreading northward to the hills. Many people had built houses in Kowloon Tong, where once there had been farms.

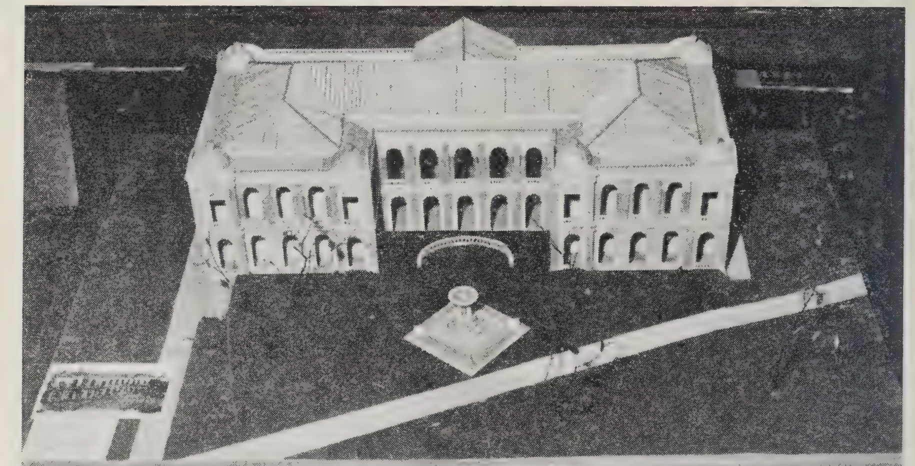
Aeroplanes landed occasionally at Kai Tak, but in 1931 there were no regular air services. The roads of the Colony were becoming noisy with motor cars, buses and motor-bikes. Motor cars and buses made it necessary to build new and wider roads. A new road from Wongneichong Gap made it easier to reach Repulse Bay. The new methods of transport made the New Territories seem less far away. Life in the New Territories was *beginning* to change.

The harbour was as busy and as important as ever to the people of Hong Kong. The ships which came to Hong Kong were bigger and safer than in earlier years; many had radios with which they could send messages.

The quieter and better times to which the people of China were looking forward did not come. In September 1931 Japanese and Chinese soldiers began fighting outside Mukden in Manchuria.

Manchuria, the homeland of the Manchu conquerors of China, had become part of the Republic of China. Millions of Chinese farmers went to live there. But the population of Japan was growing and the Japanese wanted to add new lands to their Empire. So when the fighting began at Mukden the Japanese were quick to seize the whole of Manchuria. The Chinese army had to retreat south of the Great Wall.

The trouble that began in 1931 at Mukden seemed far away from Hong Kong. But as the years went by it came closer and closer to Hong Kong.



Photograph of a model of the old City Hall made by boys and girls of St. Paul's Co-Educational College.



Pedder Street, Central District, in the 1930's.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

A P.E. lesson in 1939.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum

The old Star Ferry Terminal, Kowloon.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line add *1931, Japan attacked Manchuria.*
2. Between 1885 and 1930 the Governors and Administrators of Hong Kong were: Marsh, Cameron, Des Voeux, Barker, Robinson, Blake, Nathan, Lugard, May, Stubbs and Clementi. What places are named after these men?
3. Make a list of some of the schools and hospitals built in Hong Kong between 1918 and 1941. Can you find out when the first Boy Scout Troop and the first Girl Guide Company were formed in Hong Kong?
4. Ask an older person to tell you about the water shortage in 1929. Ask also about changes in the eastern part of Hong Kong and in Kowloon. Write down some of the things you learn.
5. Find out when the old City Hall was built and when it was pulled down. When was the present City Hall completed?
6. Make drawings or take photographs of Pedder Street and the Kowloon Star Ferry Terminal. Which of the buildings in the pictures of these places on pages 86 and 87 can you still see? Compare the picture of Pedder Street with the one on page 70.

LESSON 23

1937 TO DECEMBER, 1941

In 1937 George VI was King of England and Chiang Kai Shek was President of China. In that year China and Japan began fighting again. The first shots were fired near Peking, at Lukuchiao. The Japanese quickly captured Peking, Shanghai and Nanking. In October 1938, after landing at Bias Bay near Hong Kong, they took Canton.

Although the Japanese captured many cities and hundreds of miles of railway lines, they did not conquer China. The government moved far away to the west of China. Millions of Chinese men, women and children followed. They suffered from hunger, cold and air-raids, but they did not give in. Far from their homes they set up schools and factories. Britain and the United States of America sent guns and other supplies along the Burma Road to the west of China. People in Hong Kong sent food and clothing to the people in western China.

The people of Hong Kong had also to care for the refugees who after 1937 crowded into the Colony. In 1938 half a million refugees entered Hong Kong! There were not enough houses, schools or hospitals for so many people. Most of the refugees had to live in huts. There was not enough water, although the Jubilee Reservoir at Shing Mun had been completed. Many people fell ill with cholera or smallpox.

After 1937 fewer ships came to Hong Kong. In those difficult years Hong Kong began to take the place of Shanghai as a manufacturing city. Factories in Hong Kong began to make cloth, rubber shoes, electric torches and enamel pots and pans.

On 3rd September 1939 Britain and France declared war on Germany and the Second World War began. Meanwhile, the war in China went on. By 1941 it seemed likely that Britain and the United States of America would soon be at war with the Japanese who were determined to conquer all South East Asia.

Britain did not have enough men, or enough guns, tanks, ships and aeroplanes for the war against Germany. So it was impossible to send sufficient men and supplies for the defence of Hong Kong. In December 1941 there were eleven thousand soldiers in Hong Kong. These included the men of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. These men—English, Chinese, Eurasians, Portuguese and others—whose homes were in Hong Kong, prepared to defend the Colony from attack.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's old building in Queen's Road.

From the collection of the City Hall Museum.

The old Central Government Offices; the tree at the centre can still be seen.







Chinese and European policemen about 1940.

AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line add *1937, Japan attacked China and captured Peiping (Peking), Shanghai and Nanking; 1938, Japanese captured Canton and many refugees came to Hong Kong* and *1939–45, Second World War.*

2. The map which you copied from page 59 shows the coastline of Hong Kong as it was in 1841. How has the coastline been changed since then? Mark with a red pencil the parts where the biggest changes have been made. What changes have been made in the coastline of Kowloon? A map in the Hong Kong Annual Report for 1963 shows reclamations and will help you find the information you need.

3. In Lesson 16 you learned that in the early days of Hong Kong people kept their own watchmen. Find out all you can about the story of the Hong Kong Police Force. On page 75 there are pictures which show changes in men's and women's clothes. After looking at pages 71, 78 and 91 make a similar picture to show changes in the uniforms of policemen. Include a picture of a policeman and policewoman of today.

4. Ask older people about the typhoons of 1906 and 1937. Write about these typhoons in your work-book. Try to find pictures of the damage done by these typhoons and stick the pictures in your work-book. How many people lost their lives and how many ships went aground during Typhoon Wanda in 1962?

5. Try to find pictures of pre-war trams, buses and aeroplanes and stick them in your work-book.

6. Look at the pictures on page 90. When did the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank first build offices in Queen's Road? When were the present bank offices built? If you visit the Central Government Offices you can see in the main entrance hall a bronze tablet from the old Colonial Secretariat building. When was the old Colonial Secretariat built? When were the present Central Government Offices built? Take a photograph of the tree outside the Central Government Offices. Compare it with the one in the photograph on page 90.

LESSON 24

DECEMBER 1941 TO AUGUST 1945

Two thousand five hundred years have passed since Stone Age people lived on Lamma Island. Less than twenty-five years have passed since Japanese soldiers attacked and occupied Hong Kong.

On 7th December 1941, north of the Shum Chun River, sixty thousand Japanese soldiers were waiting. Eleven thousand English, Scottish, Indian and Canadian soldiers, together with the men of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, were ready to defend Hong Kong. Early on 8th December the news came that Japan was at war with Britain and the United States. By 8 a.m. on that day the few British aeroplanes at Kai Tak had been destroyed. Japanese soldiers had crossed the Shum Chun River and were marching along the Taipo Road.

Within four days the British had been driven back from the New Territories into Kowloon. All night long, on 11th December, ferries were carrying women and children and soldiers from Kowloon across to Hong Kong Island. By dawn on 12th December the Japanese were at Kowloon Railway Station.

For nearly a week the Japanese fired shells across the harbour. On the night of 18th December Japanese soldiers landed on the island, between Lyemun and North Point. A week of hard fighting followed the landing. There were fierce battles at Leighton Hill, Jardine's Lookout, Wongneichong Gap, Mount Nicholson and elsewhere. There was fighting along Repulse Bay Road and at Repulse Bay Hotel. The last battles were fought in Wanchai, at Magazine Gap and at St. Stephen's College, Stanley.

Christmas Day came. The people of Hong Kong were short of food and water. The defenders of Hong Kong were short of food and water and ammunition. They had fought for seven days without rest. They were close to defeat.

On the afternoon of 25th December 1941 the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Mark Young, crossed the harbour. At the Peninsula Hotel he surrendered the Colony of Hong Kong to the Japanese general. The Union Jack flying at Government House was lowered. It was just over a hundred years since Commodore Bremer had raised the British flag at Possession Point.

For nearly four years the Japanese ruled Hong Kong. The people of Hong Kong suffered sadly in those years. Some were in prison camps; many thousands escaped to Macao or China; others stayed on in Hong Kong, waiting for the war to end.

On 14th August 1945 the Emperor of Japan asked for peace. On 30th August, aboard a British warship in Hong Kong harbour, Rear Admiral Harcourt received the sword of a Japanese admiral. Hong Kong returned to British rule.

Japanese aeroplanes fly over Hong Kong: taken from The Hong Kong News Special War Pictorial, *January 14, 1942.*



The Chinese War Memorial at the entrance to the Botanic Gardens.

Government Information Services.


HONGKONG
FOUR CENTS


HONGKONG
1841
Hong Kong
JUBILEE
1891
TWO CENTS


HONG KONG
30 CENTS


HONG KONG
4c
FOUR CENTS
4c


1910-1935
HONG KONG
3
POSTAGE & REVENUE


15c
HONG KONG
15c


HONG KONG
STREET SCENE
1841-1941
2c


HONG KONG
5c
1841-1941


HONG KONG
1841-1941
25c


HONG KONG
港
香
RESURGO
$1


1923-1948
10
HONG KONG

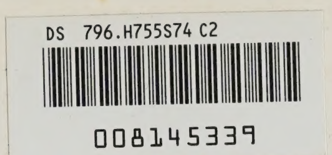

POSTAGE STAMP CENTENARY
20


10 CENTS
CORONATION
10 CENTS
HONG KONG

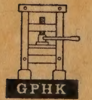
AFTER THE LESSON

1. On your time-line mark the year in which the Japanese captured Hong Kong. Show also the year in which you first went to school.
2. What was the population of Hong Kong in 1841? Look up earlier lessons in this book to find out the population of Hong Kong in the years after 1841. By drawing parallel lines of different lengths show how the population of Hong Kong has grown over the years. Compare this population chart with the time-line you have made to show events in the history of Hong Kong.
3. Can you find out the names of five Hong Kong factories that opened between 1931 and 1941? What do these factories make?
4. Find pictures of Hong Kong in the years between the two World Wars, and stick them in your work book.
5. Ask older people to tell you about the refugees who came to Hong Kong in the years 1937–41 and about the events of 1941 to 1945. Ask them what they did during those years. Write down some of the things you learn.
6. Look carefully at the picture on page 95. Write down some of the things you learn about Hong Kong from its postage stamps.









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